The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1931 VOLUME 58, NUMBER 3

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FRENCH FINALLY DISCOVER AND CLOSE GAMBLING DENS?

ACCORDING to reports which appeared in the Chinese-owned *China Press* and the American-owned, *Evening Post* on Monday, Sept. 14, the officials of the local French Concession have closed or are contemplating an early closure of their gambling joints. The reports stated that the decision was made on Sunday night, Sept. 13, following raids which had been staged on the previous evening under the personal supervision of Capt. E. Fiori, Chief of Police. The report in *The China Press* indicated that Capt. Fiori apparently experienced no difficulty in finding the locations of ten open commercialized gambling resorts which had been operating roulette, chemin-de-fer, crap-shooting and other games of chance in the Franch Concession. As a matter of fact some of these resorts had been operating openly in the French-administered section of Shanghai for more than two years. While the reports regarding the closure action said nothing whatever regarding any arrests being made, some information was provided regarding the reason for the police action. For example, it was stated that it had been "whispered" about the city that one of the reasons for the raids on the gambling dens was the increasing number of suicides in recent months due to gambling losses, resulting in protests being lodged with the French authorities alleging the demoralizing influence of these resorts on the local Chinese and foreign population. Although not mentioned in the foregoing news report, it has also been rumored that a recent embezzlement of more than $100,000 from one of the Chinese Government departments by an employee, a well known American returned student, was the direct outcome of gambling at the large establishment located on Avenue Haig. This resort which contained a half-dozen roulette tables, catering particularly to wealthy Chinese, is said to have been responsible for numerous bankruptcies and suicides in the Chinese community. Other resorts such as the so-called "Commercial Club" located on Route de Soeurs, which catered to Russian emigrees and shop-keepers in the French Concession also was alleged to have been responsible for numerous bankruptcies and ensuing suicides in the Russian community.

But while the newspapers have ascribed various reasons for the French decision to close

the open commercialized gambling joints in their Concession, there is a suspicion that the real reason for the "moral-awakening" of local French officialdom has been due to the arrival in Shanghai of delegates to the Fourth Annual Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations which is scheduled to be held in Hangchow during the latter part of October. According to a report which appeared in these columns of *The Review* on Sept. 5, it was stated that pressure was being brought on the French authorities to effect a "clean-up" of their gambling resorts prior to the meeting of the Conference, the reason being a report that the Chinese Delegation to the Conference was planning a sensational exposure of conditions existing in the foreign concessions. Circumstantial evidence pointing to this as the real reason for the French action is provided in the rumors which are in circulation that the proprietors of the two large foreign gambling joints on Route de Say Zoong and Route Grouchy were notified in advance by the French police authorities that the closure order was only to remain in effect for a few weeks and that permission to re-open would be forthcoming. Still further evidence is provided in the fact that the large foreign gambling house on Route Ferguson, which has been closed for a considerable period, is now being refurnished and refitted for re-opening in a short time. A local French resident who signed himself "Disgusted Frenchman," contributed the following letter to the *North-China Daily News* on Sept. 11.

"I remember that recently one of your correspondents defending the failure of the French authorities to close the numerous dens flourishing in the French Concession said, in conclusion to his letter 'Fichez nous la paix.' Yes 'Fichez la paix' to those establishments which are exercising with a licence; which are controlled by the Municipal authorities. I agree. But those more numerous dens, without licence,—of course—exercising under the very nose of the French police, for instance the big 'two' with all kinds of gambling apparatus. Thousands of people, day and night.—the gambling starts at 3.30 p m. to lasts till daylight—bring their money to these 'sharks' plunging lots of good Chinese families in despair. 'Under the very nose of the French police' is not too strongly worded as an armed watchman, controlled by the police is in watch at the very door of those passages. It is time to clean those dens which soil the good reputation of French people as a whole and those of Shanghai in particular."

Capt. Fiori's sudden "moral-wave" in respect to gambling in the French Concession took the form of an interview in *The China Press* on Wednesday, Sept. 16 wherein he declared that "not a single Chinese or foreign gambling house in the Concession will be open by the end of this week." Elaborating on his plans, the French Police Chief declared that the "six biggest foreign establishments" have already been ordered to close and while many of the Chinese resorts are still functioning, "my scouts have already investigated their surroundings and I will issue the necessary papers to have them closed at once." Capt. Fiori also stated that the closure of the joints was "no easy task" but he was "determined to carry it out." Capt. Fiori's reference to the registration of some of the gambling resorts in foreign consulates functioning in Shanghai brought a rejoinder from the British Consul-General who expressed surprise at Capt. Fiori's remarks. The British Consular authorities stated that no applications had ever been received for warrants against Britons allegedly involved in the gambling profession. It was stated further that on several occasions the British authorities had notified the French that certain Britons were suspected of complicity in connection with gambling enterprises, but the French authorities had always ignored the reports.

AGNES SMEDLEY AND THE SHANGHAI DIE-HARDS

AGNES SMEDLEY is a well known American woman writer and newspaper correspondent who has resided in Shanghai for the past three years. At present Miss Smedley is correspondent for the well known German *Frankfurter Zeitung* and also contributes to a number of American magazines including the *New Republic* and *The Nation*. Some of Miss Smedley's contributions to the *New Republic* dealing with the work and activities of Chinese women have been reproduced in *The Review*, and have been reprinted in the Chinese newspapers. Three years ago Miss Smedley was the author of a book, "Daughter of Earth" that came near being a best seller in the United States. A considerable portion of the book was the story of Miss Smedley's interesting and eventful life beginning with an account of her birth and early life in a small Missouri town and carrying her through the American West and finally to New York where she studied at New York University. It was while a student in New York that Miss Smedley first came in contact with a number of British Indian students. She became an ardent advocate of Indian nationalism and after leaving school was associated for a considerable period with a well-known Indian nationalist named V. Chattopadhyaya. Chattopadhyaya is a member of the famous Naidu family in India which compares somewhat in its revolutionary activities to the Sun Yat-sen-Soong families in China. Miss Smedley was not married to Chattopadyaya as some of her detractors have attempted to make out. However, this impression was conveyed by the heroine in her book who did, according to the story in "Daughter of Earth" marry an Indian revolutionist.

We mention these facts about Miss Smedley for the information of the considerable number of Chinese and foreign readers of *The Review*, both in China and abroad because she recently has been subjected to considerable underhanded persecution as a result of a communication which she sent to one of the local newspapers pertaining to the Noulens case. As the correspondent for the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and due to her liberal views on the Chinese and Indian revolutionary movements, Miss Smedley's name naturally has become known to a considerable number of German and other European liberals, many of whom are connected with an organization known as the "League Against Imperialism." Miss Smedley is not a member of this organization but due to her connection with the well-known German paper, she recently was bombarded with telegrams from members of the "League Against Imperialism" residing in England, France, Germany and the United States, asking clemency for Noulens who is now on trial at Nanking on a charge of sedition. Similar telegrams also were sent to Madame Sun Yat-sen, who, during her long residence in Germany also was associated with members of the "League Against Im-

perialism." In our opinion this sympathy for Noulens was not worth the effort because the published documents in his case, providing they are genuine, have shown him to be a dangerous intriguer against the Chinese Government and Chinese institutions generally (See issue of *The Review* for Sept. 12). However, Miss Smedley (and also Madame Sun Yat-sen) did pass these letters appealing for clemency for Noulens over to the Chinese authorities and to the local newspapers. As for the "League Against Imperialism" which was responsible for the recent letters, it is a recognized organization which has legally established branches in the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany. The branch in England includes a number of members of Parliament while the branches in America and Germany are composed largely of intellectuals, college professors, etc. The organization is not communistic although it may contain communists in its membership. Its support is derived from individuals and interests which are devoted to the cause of nationalism from the standpoint of subject peoples throughout the world. It has received contributions from the Kuomintang Party branches in various parts of the world and also from the Indian National Congress. Owing to the fact that certain members of the "League Against Imperialism" have sent letters and telegrams to Miss Smedley appealing for clemency for Noulens, a number of local die-hards have made allegations that Miss Smedley is a Communist and that the "League Against Imperialism" is a communistic organization. Both charges are false and we are printing these paragraphs for the purpose of acquainting the public with the facts in the situation. We are glad to do so because *The Review* has at one time or another been subjected to similar underhanded attacks. There are certain well-known individuals in the foreign communities on the China coast who assume that any American journalist who is sympathetic toward the cause of Indian nationalism must, for that reason be a "Communist," and on the other hand any American journalist who espouses the cause of Chinese nationalism must, for the same reason, be "anti-British." Two or three years ago we called attention to the fact that practically every American newspaper or magazine writer who visited these shores in search of information regarding the nationalist movement in Oriental countries, was immediately placed under surveillance and subjected to persecution in the form of lying campaigns, the general purpose being to discredit their work. We had not supposed, however, that the perpetrators of these campaigns would go to the extent of persecuting an American woman, but such seems to have been the case in respect to Miss Smedley, who is an American citizen and is registered at the local American Consulate-General.

Downtown School of Commerce Elects New Officers

The administration of the University of Shanghai announces that Percy Chu, Chinese banker, has accepted appointment as Director of its Downtown School of Commerce. Wei-tze Zen becomes secretary and registrar, and S. S. Beath business manager. It has been definitely decided that the School will open February 1 next. The temporary office of the School is in Room 414, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

SOMETHING FOR EUGENE CHEN TO DO NEARER HOME

EUGENE CHEN, Foreign Minister of the Canton "National Government" attracted international attention in 1927 through his action in taking over the British Concession in Hankow. Due to this action Mr. Chen has been more or less heroized by the younger generation of Chinese youths as the man who actually "took-over a British concession and got away with it." Since joining the so-called Canton movement, Mr. Chen has had much to say in criticism of Nanking's methods of conducting China's foreign relations, which he has termed "Y.M.C.A. drive diplomacy." Quite recently Mr. Chen told the Republic of Mexico "where to get off" in connection with Mexico's action in deporting several thousands of Chinese merchants. In view of thousands of Chinese merchants. In view of this situation one wonders why Mr. Chen does not do something about the little Portuguese Colony at Macao. The Canton *Daily News* on August 24 printed a report that the Canton "Political Council" had decided to forge a "ring of steel" about Macao as a means of curbing the "wicked influence" of the Portugese colony over the southern Chinese. This report was inspired by the recent action of the Portuguese Governor in granting a license to one of the dog-race-gambling joints which had been expelled from the International Settlement at Shanghai. The Canton report stated further that the Kuomintang branch in the South had decided to sever all diplomatic relations with the Portuguese Colony and any Chinese patronizing Macao's dog-gambling or other resorts "would be branded as a traitor."

For those who are not familiar with the geography of South China, the port-city of Macao occupies a small island in the mouth of the river which leads up to Canton. On the opposite side of the channel is the British port of Hongkong and the Kowloon leased territory. Historically, Macao dates back to the golden days of Portuguese maritime power and really was a dependency of Goa the Portuguese settlement in India. There is no written record of the terms upon which the Portuguese were permitted to settle at Macao, but there have been Portuguese settlers on this rocky peninsula since 1552. At first a sort of ground-rent or tax was paid to the Chinese authorities amounting $500 annually, but in 1845 the Governor, Ferreira do Amarel refused to pay the ground rent and declared Macao a free port. He was murdered for that, but a later governor in 1887 finally succeeded in negotiating a treaty whereby China formally recognized Portuguese sovereignty. While the port for many years enjoyed a splendid history in connection with trade and missionary enterprise, the same cannot be said about its later history. Today Macao serves no useful trade purpose, but has become headquarters for vice on the South China coast somewhat as the French Concession serves that purpose at Shanghai. Today one finds all forms of vice such as opium smoking and trading and all forms of gambling centered in Macao. The resorts are all owned by wealthy Chinese who operate under the protection of the Portuguese flag and the little Portuguese garrison. Wealthy Chinese residents of Hongkong and Canton flock to Macao on week-ends and leave their money there.

Foreign tourists also visit Macao for a "fling" at the fan-tan, roulette and dog-race resorts. The present population of Macao is about 4,000 Portuguese (including the garrison) and 90,000 Chinese.

Since the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's ancestral home is located on the Chinese mainland just back of Macao, the National Government sometime ago incorporated this area into the "Chung-Shan Model District," which is now ruled over by Tang Shao-yi, veteran Kuomintangist. A free port also has been created with the object of competing with the British port of Hongkong. The unfortunate phase of the situation, however, is that one must pass through Macao to visit the Chung-Shan district—an obviously embarrassing experience due to the prevalence of open-commercialized vice in the Portuguese Colony. We use the term "embarrassing experience" because we can't see how any patriotic Chinese can preserve his calm demeanor and self-respect when he realized that the Portuguese "Monte-Carlo" is located adjacent to the "model" district which has been dedicated to the late leader of the Kuomintang. For these reaons one wonders why Canton's energetic and loquacious Foreign Minister who telegraphs his Notes and messages about the world does not pay attention to the Portuguese "den of iniquity" which is located within the shadow of Canton and adjacent to the Chun-Shan district. Surely Mr. Chen who braved and bearded the British Lion at Hankow in 1927 and who is now taking the Republic of Mexico to task, cannot be afraid of the vengeance of the little Republic of Portugal located on the other side of the world. The Portuguese have only a few troops in Macao and according to report they experience considerable difficulty in keeping up with the revolutions in their home country. Surely Canton would experience little difficulty in "renditing" Macao, providing Mr. Chen concentrated his attention on the matter. We commend the idea to Mr. Chen! Mr. Chen cannot claim ignorance of the existence of the Macao vice--dens because every time he visits the Chung-Shan district for a conference with Tang Shao-yi, he must traverse the Macao streets which are lined on both sides with opium-smoking joints and gambling resorts which contain signs plainly designating the nature of their business.

THE WATERWORKS PROBLEM—A CHINESE OPPORTUNITY

NICHOLAS S. Hill an American engineering expert in the operation of water-supply plants has arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of making a survey of the Shanghai water problem. The employment of Mr. Hill by the Municipal Council of the International Settlement was the direct result of a long-standing controversy between the local British-owned waterworks company and local residents, chiefly Chinese. Mr. Hill was recommended for the job by the American Association of Waterworks Companies. Although the controversy between the local waterworks company and its customers over charges for water service has been long-standing, a crisis was precipitated last year when the company increased its rates due to the drop in the value of silver, the company contending that the rates had to be increased in order to enable the company to meet its interest and dividend obligations in London which are in English gold currency. As a result of this latest controversy the Chinese customers at first declared a boycott rather than pay the increased rates, but later a compromise was reached whereby the Chinese agreed to pay the increased rates under protest, provided the Municipal Council would employ an American expert to make a survey of the Shanghai water problem to determine whether the local company was efficiently operated. Mr. Hill is now in Shanghai for the purpose of making the survey. At a dinner tendered Mr. Hill by the Utilities Committee of the Municipal Council last week, T. D. Woo, managing director of the Bank of Communications and a member of the Municipal Council, explained the purpose of Mr. Hill's employment, which is to examine into all phases of the local company's operations, administration, financial and technical phases, etc. Mr. Woo stated further that since the waterworks company is doing business in a silver-using country, its charges should be in silver instead of gold. He also declared that Chinese objections to the operation of the waterworks company were not based on anti-foreign sentiment, in proof of which statement he called attention to the fact that the waterworks company's first complications were with foreign property owners and it was only lately that the charges became so high that Chinese water-consumers raised objections.

Without intending in any way to prejudice Mr. Hill's investigation, it probably is correct to state that the old waterworks company, organized many years ago when Shanghai was a comparatively small city, has not been able to keep up with the progress of the city. When the controversy was acute last year the Chinese charged that the British company was over-capitalized; that consumers were being forced to pay interest charges on vast blocks of so-called "founders-shares" and other things that made it impossible for the company to function under modern conditions that prevail in Shanghai. The fact that the company's charges for water have been exorbitant has long been realized, and proved by the fact practically all large foreign water-consumers in the city have made themselves independent of the company by digging deep wells in order to provide their own water-supply. The manager of one of the local well-drilling concerns recently stated that his company's operations had resulted in reducing the waterworks company's income by at least $40,000 a year. Chinese water-consumers, being composed largely of small house-holders have not been able to do this, hence they have been forced to put up with exorbitant charges. To put the situation in simple terms: it appears that the old waterworks company has outlived its usefulness—a situation somewhat similar to the conditions which previously prevailed in respect to the local telephone company and the power and light department of the Municipal Council. The telephone and power-light problems were solved through the sale of the British interests to American concerns.

Herein rests China's opportunity, for it is quite likely that the outcome of Mr. Hill's in-

vestigation will be the liquidation of the company and the sale of the water-franchise to a new concern. In view of the agitations which Chinese interests have raised regarding the sale of the telephone company and power-light department to American interests, the suggestion has been made that the Chinese purchase the waterworks company and put it on a modern basis. Obviously there should be sufficient Chinese money available in Shanghai for this purpose, hence the suggestion is made that the Chinese bankers give this matter their attention now rather than raise objections later on after the franchise has been sold to other foreign interests. Whether the old British company desires to sell is not known; but that it ultimately will be forced to sell seems a logical conclusion in view of its present predicament. Hence, the suggestion that Chinese financiers give this phase of the question immediate consideration in order to avoid future complications and controversies with which Shanghai is already too familiar.

Sino-Japanese Crisis Over the Nakamura Affair

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Chinese administration in Manchuria, announced on Sept. 14 that he had dispatched a high military officer and twenty assistants to the Mongolian border to make an official investigation of the Nakamura incident. Dr. C. T. Wang, Nanking Foreign Minister, announced on Sept. 16 that after the completion of the investigation of the Nakamura affair that the incident would be adjusted satisfactorily.

ALTHOUGH earlier reports from Tokyo pertaining to the Nakamura affair have indicated the possibility of Japanese military intervention in Manchuria, later and more authoritative reports from foreign sources have shown that the real motive of the Japanese General Staff in making a political issue of the incident has been for the purpose of preventing the Japanese Government from reducing military expenditures and enforcing an economy program. This impression was conveyed in dispatches from Tokyo by the American *United Press* and British *Reuters* service which were published in Shanghai on Sept. 15. The *United Press* report stated that the Japanese General Staff would probably keep up the agitation in the hope of forcing the resignation of the Cabinet before the meeting of the Japanese Diet in December. However, an earlier *United Press* report stated that there were "increasing indications that relations between China and Japan had reached their most dangerous points since the Tsinan incident of 1928." This report stated further that the whole peaceful foreign policy of Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister of the Minseito Party which is headed by Baron Wakatsuki, is endangered and predictions were being made that the Cabinet might be forced to resign.

The *China Press*, published by Chinese interests at Shanghai, printed a dispatch from its correspondent in Mukden on Sept. 14 which quoted Chiang Tso-ping, Chinese Minister to Tokyo, as declaring that no Japanese demands or requests "would be accepted or considered until the Nakamura case had been thoroughly investigated by the responsible Manchurian authorities." A further dispatch from Nanking which appeared in the same paper on Sept. 11 stated that officials of the National Government were prepared to "present the case to the world" in the event the Japanese military clique decided upon direct action.

An inspection of the reports pertaining to the Nakamura case which have been broadcasted by the Japanese semi-official newspapers and press services, indicates quite clearly the motives of the Japanese General Staff in magnifying the incident into a major political issue. The *Manchuria Daily News*, official organ of the Japanese Government-controlled South Manchuria Railway has distributed free copies of its issue of Sept. 1 containing a highly colored report of the alleged murder of the Japanese military officer. According to this report, Capt. S. Nakamura of the Japanese General Staff, with a cavalry sergeant major named N. Isugi, a Russian guide named Shroekoff and a Mongolian were traveling in Inner Mongolia late last June when they were arrested by Chinese soldiers. Accused of being spies, they were "shot like dogs." The bodies were later cremated in order to destroy the evidence, stated the report. The Japanese newspaper alleged that these facts had been obtained from "pro-Japanese Chinese and Mongolians" by Japanese secret service operators who had been sent into the region. The Japanese report concluded with the following paragraphs, the wording being exactly as it appeared in the Japanese newspaper:

> "According to a Chinese witness of the shooting, the perfect coolness with which the Japanese officer met his fate is said to have inspired his heartless executors with a sort of superstitious fear. After the execution, the Chinese soldiers mutilated and hacked all the remains, cutting off the ears, noses, limbs, etc., besides subjecting them to nameless insults, whilst the Chinese officers looked on without interfering.
>
> "In the Taonan-Solun Line district, in which the new Chinese railway has already been built to the extent of 180 Chinese li, the Mongolians, groaning under the tyranny of the Chinese rule have been prone to betray more or less resistance, and the Chinese authorities have been unable to get over their suspicion that the Mongolians might possibly enlist the Japanese sympathy to raise trouble with the Chinese side.
>
> "In open defiance of the existing Sino-Japanese Treaty, the Chinese authorities have been laying rigorous restrictions on the access of Japanese to the district, while Westerners like Britishers, Americans, Germans, etc., are allowed to travel freely.
>
> "Kuan-yu-heng, in command of the regiment of the Hingan Reclamation Army, who was directly responsible for the butchery of the party is remarkable for his savagery. He is Lt.-Colonel in rank, but appears in Colonel's epaulettes. He is a terror to people who come in contact with him."

Since the section of Inner Mongolia where the incident occurred is a hot-bed of Sino-Japanese-Mongolian and Soviet Russian intrigue, the Chinese authorities in Manchuria apparently have been unable to obtain any definite information regarding the incident. Chinese officials in Mukden declared late in August that evidence pointed to bandits as the perpetrators of the crime, but the official government organ, the *Tungsansheng Minpao* declared,

> "Concerning the Capt. Nakamura butchery case, it is unknown whether the Japanese version of the affair is true or not. It is also uncertain whether Capt. Nakamura was really in the party. The Japa-

nese authorities have been grossly exaggerating in the rendering of an account of the affair from some sinister design."

But while the Chinese authorities suspect that the whole affair was a "frame-up" on the part of the Japanese General Staff, this has not prevented the Manchurian authorities from doing everything possible to get at the bottom of it. A dispatch from Mukden on Sept. 14 stated that Gen. Kwan Yu-heng, commander of the Chinese 3rd Division stationed on the Mongolian frontier had been summoned to Mukden for a conference. Since the alleged murder occurred in a district which is under Gen. Kwan's jurisdiction the Japanese semi-official *Rengo* service claimed that he had been placed under detention by the Mukden authorities, but this was not confirmed by the Chinese reports. In the meantime the Chinese have sent two or three investigation parties into the district to find out what actually did occur. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang also sent a representative to Japan to explain to the Tokyo authorities that he was doing everything possible to obtain the facts and in the event the Chinese troops were responsible that they would be punished. All Chinese efforts, however, were labeled as "insolent Chinese effrontery" by the Japanese military authorities, who continue to call for direct action. A *Rengo* report on Sept. 11 from Tokyo told of the departure of a party of 47 retired Japanese military officers for Manchuria for "inspection" purposes, while another report by the same news agency, also from Tokyo on Sept. 11, stated that Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Consul-General in Mukden had been sent fresh instructions to present new demands for an apology on the part of the Mukden authorities, punishment of those directly responsible, indemnification and guarantees against future incidents of the kind. Also it was stated that the Japanese War and Foreign Offices were now united on measures which were to be adopted in the event the Chinese did not comply with Japan's wishes. A report in the *Japan Chronicle* (British) on Sept. 12 stated that a Japanese officer, Col. Dohihara had returned from Mukden and submitted a detailed report on the Nakamura case to Gen. Kanaya, chief of the Army General Staff and as a result of this report the Japanese "were convinced that the Chinese authorities have no intention of settling the case in all sincerity, hence the Japanese General Staff has resolved to settle it by an appeal to force, and the Army General Staff and the War Department are studying concrete measures."

The following paragraphs from a dispatch from Tokyo on Sept. 14 by the *United Press* give a clear indication of the motives of the Japanese military authorities in their handling of the Nakamura affairs:

"The Army for months has been looking for incidents to support its contention that "China must be taught a lesson," and this month has a case which it is using for continuous propaganda. The case is that of Captain Shintaro Nakamura, a Japanese army officer on leave, reported to have been murdered in Mongolia 'by Chinese soldiers.' The details of the disappearance of the captain have not been printed convincingly in the Tokyo press and the body has not been recovered. Japanese newspapers, however, accept the Army's statement that it has proof that Captain Nakamura was murdered. Some stories have been printed stating that the Captain was 'executed' by Chinese soldiery on the grounds he was a spy. In this connection it is recalled that younger Japanese officers frequently spend their periods of leave in map-making in Manchuria and Mongolia.

"The Army seized on the so-called Nakamura incident as soon as it was published and its indignation got entirely out of bounds on September 5 when Rengo, the official Japanese news agency, supported by the Foreign Office, printed a dispatch from Nanking quoting Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese foreign minister, as saying: 'The alleged murder by Chinese troops of Captain S. Nakamura of the Japanese Army has just been proved totally unfounded as the result of our investigation.'

"Japanese newspapers have been full of war talk. Such powerful journals as the *Osaka Mainichi* and the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* assert the Army demands immediate retribution for the Nakamura affair and that 'if the Foreign Office cannot bring the Chinese authorities in Manchuria to terms the Army suggests that definite action shall be taken to compel the Chinese to show more sincerity than they have so far.' The newspapers found a 'particularly ominous atmosphere in the headquaters of the Army General Staff,' and understood the Army is prepared to insist "on military action in case the Chinese cannot be brought to terms."

"Every incident in Manchuria and elsewhere throughout China that could be interpreted as indicating anti-Japanese sentiment on the part of the Chinese has been given the greatest promience in the Tokyo press in recent months. The so-called Nationalist organisations—a majority of which really are reactionary cliques such as the Aikokusha which instigated the shooting of the late premier, Yuko Hamaguchi—have added to the agitation, attempting to gain popular support for the "punish China" demand.

"Back of the scenes, it is believed, a bitter duel has raged between the Army, whose spokesman has been the minister for war, General Minami, and the government, whose views have been represented by the policies of Premier Wakatsuki and Foreign Minister Shidehara. Military influence in the conduct of national affairs of Japan has been waning in recent years and a strong effort has been made steadily by parliamentarians to break once and for all the control over affairs once exercised by the General Staff. This silent struggle now again is in the open."

The action of the Japanese military authorities in stirring up and magnifying the Nakamura incident has had a natural reaction in China. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the National Government, was alleged (*Rengo report*) to have delivered an "anti-Japanese" speech in Nanking wherein he openly accused the Japanese of "activities behind the scenes" in connection with the Canton revolt. Gen. Chiang was quoted as declaring, "When Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the Canton Government visited Tokyo sometime ago the Japanese Government placed facilities at his disposal including a big supply of arms and munitions....The result is the recent advance of the Cantonese forces into Hunan province....In consequence the National Government is constrained to resort to force in settling the Canton trouble." Then turning to recent events in Manchuria, General Chiang was alleged to have declared that Japan's action in "conniving at the "butchery of more than 100 Chinese residents in Korea....had caused Japan to forfeit her claim to the comity of nations through her action in aiding and abetting civil war in a neighboring country." The *United Press* on Sept. 11 also issued a report written by D. C. Bess, its staff correspondent in Peiping, stating that the Chinese newspapers in Peiping had published drafts of an alleged agreement between Japan and the rebel government at Canton stating that Japan "would contribute money and ammunition to the Canton Government to finance a campaign against Nanking." The report also stated that several Japanese military officers and advisers "had

already arrived in Canton and are taking part in the anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement." A Chinese official in the North was quoted as saying that the Japanese feel that Nanking is allied with the United States and Great Britain and is working to end Japanese influence and trade with China—hence the Japanese had decided to take action both in Manchuria and in the South with the object of overturning the Central Government at Nanking. The *United Press* report stated further,

> "The agitation in Japan regarding the murder of a Japanese army officer in Mangolia and the demand of Japanese residents in Manchuria for settlement of more than 200 disputes regarding alleged violation of treaty rights by Chinese, is regarded by Chinese here as another evidence of Japan's antagonism to the Nanking government."

But in spite of all of the hatred and animosities evidenced in the newspaper reports, the Chinese and Japanese have managed to preserve the amenities in their official diplomatic relations. The *Kuomin* (official) service reported from Nanking on Sept. 14 that the Japanese Minister, Mr. Shigemitsu had officially presented his credentials to President Chiang Kai-shek, upon which occasion Minister Shigemitsu declared,

> "The friendly relations subsisting between China and Japan are not only of mutual benefit to our two countries but are also the key to peace in the Orient and the corner-stone of world prosperity.
>
> "Being deeply convinced of this fact, the Japanese Government has been carnestly endeavoring to promote the sympathy and understanding existing between our two peoples and Governments so that the two nations may fulfil their mission to the world."

To this President Chiang Kai-shek replied in the following words,

> "The National Government of the Chinese Republic sincerely wishes that the friendly relations subsisting between China and Japan will be further consolidated.
>
> "In view of Your Excellency's long residence in China, I feel confident that Your Excellency will be able to promote the sympathy and understanding existing between our two Governments and peoples to the mutual benefit of both countries.
>
> "I gladly promise Your Excellency the hearty cooperation of the National Government for the attainment of your aim as well as all necessary facilities for the performance of the duties of your mission.
>
> "I trust that Your Excellency will be good enough to convey to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan my ardent wishes for His Majesty's continued health. I also sincerely hope that Your Excellency's sojourn in this country will prove most agreeable."

American Red Cross Donation Puts Flood-Famine Fund Over $3,000,000 Mark

THE contribution of G. $100,000 by the American Red Cross to the fund for the relief of refugees of the present flood situation in the Yangtsze Valley, has increased the total of contributions to more than $3,000,000 (silver). The donation of the American Red Cross which was sent directly to Hankow for expenditure under the supervision of the American Consul-General, Walter A. Adams, has been turned over to the Hupeh branch of the National Flood Relief Commission. The Red Cross contribution, which amounted to more than $450,000 in Chinese silver currency, is the largest single contribution to be received to date. According to a statement by Mr. Adams on Sept. 4 the money will be expended for immediate food, medical and clothing requirements of the refugees in the Hankow district under the supervision of the Hupeh branch of the National Flood Relief Commission. The report stated that an arrangement had been made with Gen. Ho Chen-chun, chairman of the Hupeh provincial government and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Hankow for the expenditure and audit of the funds in a thoroughly business-like manner that would assure the money being used in an efficient manner for relieving immediate needs. The auditing of the fund will be handled by foreign and Chinese interests in Hankow under the direction of the American Consul-general.

Next to the American Red Cross donation of G. $100,000 was a contribution of Yen 100,000 ($226,950.00, silver) which was sent directly to Shanghai by the Emperor of Japan. These two contributions are the largest received from foreign sources. According to the financial statements of contributions received which were issued by the Shanghai office of the National Flood Relief Commission on Sept. 2 and 11, the total contributions to date, most of which were received from Chinese and foreign sources within China amounted to $2,635,490.16, which, together with the American Red Cross donation, places the total amount received at approximately $3,095,000.00 in Chinese silver currency. The list of contributors with the amounts donated as made public by the National Flood Relief Commission follows:

REPORT OF SEPTEMBER 2

H. M. The Emperor of Japan—(Yen. 100,000)	$226,950.00
Shanghai-Nanking Railway	
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway	100,000.00
Shanghai Arsenal	
Central Bank of China	100,000.00
Bank of China	100,000.00
Bank of Communications	80,000.00
National Commercial Bank, Ltd.	50,000.00
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.	50,000.00
Postal Remittances & Savings Banks	
Chinese Post Office	50,000.00
Staff of Post Office	"
Post Office Workers Union	"
British-American Tobacco (China) Ltd.	50,000.00
Caisse des Oeuvres d'Interet Public	50,000.00
Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank	25,000.00
International Savings Society	25,000.00
Wing On Company, Ltd.	20,000.00
Sincere Company, Ltd.	10,000.00
Sincere Company, Ltd., Staff	5,000.00
Bian Hap Hoo Merchants Association, Manila, P. I.	10,000.00
Sir Robert Ho Tung	10,000.00
Dah Kung Newspaper, Tientsin	16,000.00
Kalgan Benevolent Society	8,848.93
Chinese Grocers Association, Manila	5,000.00
Ching Yu Chin Tong	5,000.00
Standard Oil Company of New York	5,000.00
American Asiatic Underwriters	5,000.00
Fulton Royal Inc., N. Y.	4,260.00
Philippine Chinese Cigar Merchants Association	3,611.68
Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company	3,000.00
B. Z. Shen	3,000.00
The Texas Company	2,500.00
Ling Yen Sih Tsu	2,000.00
Shun Yuen Company	2,000.00
Tung Yih Trust Company, Ltd.	2,000.00
Tung Yih Bank	2,000.00
Tung Yih Bank, Staff	1,000.00
Rotary Club of Shanghai	1,200.00
H. E. Henry A. Wilden	1,000.00
Liang Yue Ming	1,000.00
Kwan Yue Ding	1,000.00
Sze Teh Tse	1,000.00
Sung Dah Gold Company	1,000.00
Republican News, Staff	,750.00
Republican News	,250.00
"Anonymous", No. 1	500.00
C. M. Shu	500.00
Asia Electric Company	200.00
Keh Ku Zung	200.00

"Anonymous", No. 2	200.00
"Anonymous", No. 3	200.00
Wang Chi Ziang	200.00
Sung Tai Fah	200.00
China Weekly Review, Staff	150.00
Chung Nee Guild	150.00
Mrs. Zee-Woo	100.00
Yih Kee, Staff	100.00
Mark L. Moody	100.00
Max S. Polin	100.00
Chen Fung Yuan	100.00
Kwun Shing	100.00
"Anonymous", No. 4	100.00
Chang Chi Siu	100.00
E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd., Staff	36.45
Chinese Workers, Wusih	11.00
R. Griggs	10.00
A. M. E.	1.00
Sundry Chinese contributors (for detail see Chinese newspapers)	1,851.00
	$1,044,580.06
Whangpoo Conservancy Board	₮ 50,000.00
Andersen, Meyer & Co.	5,000.00
China Airways Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (US$1,000)	3,326.00
Local Chinese Community of Manila	2,273.51
Hung Nieh Realty Company	1,000.00
Siemssen & Co.	100.00
"Anonymous", No. 5	70.00
P. H. Prevot	25.00
	₮ 61,794.91

Acknowledgment is also made for medical supplies donated by the American Drug Company, value $3,000, and for all printings required by the Commission, donated by the Commerical Press, Ltd.

REPORT OF SEPTEMBER 11

Previously acknowledged	$1,044,580.06
Service-Listed Members of the Maritime Customs Staff	300,000.00
National Bonds Sinking Fund Commission, Interest Account	200,000.00
Service-Listed Members of the Inspectorate of Salt Revenue Staff	150,000.00
China Merchants Bond Exchange	100,000.00
Members of Native Bank Guild of Shanghai	80,000.00
Flood Relief Commission, Manila, P. I.	61,047.67
Flood Relief Commission, Tientsin	60,000.00
Flood Reliief Commission, Peiping	60,000.00
Flood Relief Commission, Batavia	50,000.00
Flood Relief Commission, Harbin	20,000.00
Flood Relief Commission, Kalgan	20,000.00
Staff of Ministry of Finance	50,000.00
Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart.	50,000.00
Red Cross Society of Japan	30,000.00
General Ma Hung Kwei, Staff & Army	20,000.00
Chinese Rice Merchants Association, Manila	10,006.00
Joint Savings Society	10,000.00
Kincheng Banking Corporation	10,000.00
The Continental Bank	10,000.00
Yien Yieh Commercial Bank	10,000.00
China & South Sea Bank, Ltd.	10,000.00
National Industrial Bank of China	10,000.00
Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.	10,000.00
Cheang Pah Chao	10,000.00
Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co., Ltd.	7,500.00
Tobacco Products Corporation	7,500.00
Steamship Association, Newchwang	6,000.00
Wu Chee Fang	5,000.00
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Anderson, Clayton & Co.	5,000.00
China Banking Corporation, Manila	5,000.00
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Staff of China Realty Co., Fed. Inc.	4,300.00
Social Welfare Newspaper, Tientsin	4,000.00
Kiangsu Bank & Staff	4,000.00
Association of Associated Charities, Harbin	3,000.00
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd.	3,000.00
Dollar Steamship Line	3,000.00
Tung Wei Trust Co., Ltd.	3,000.00
Staff of B.A.T. & Associated Companies	2,895.00
Staff of China National Aviation Corp.	1,796.03
Swedish-Chinese Export & Import Co., Ltd.	1,500.00
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	1,000.00
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1,000.00
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	1,000.00
British & Chinese Corporation, Ltd.	1,000.00
H. E. Arnhold	1,000.00
Aw Swee Leong, Singapore	1,000.00
Kwang Wha Petroleum Co., Ltd.	1,000.00
Staff of Fire Department, Headquarter and Stations	580.80
T. O. Schmid	500.00
John C. H. Wu	500.00
Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co.	500.00
Staff of Mustard & Co.	356.00
Staff of Carlowitz & Co.	350.00
A Japanese Sympathizer	300.00
Staff of National City Bank of N.Y.	300.00
Rotary Club of Kyoto, Japan	250.00
"Anonymous" No. 7	200.00
American Navy Y.M.C.A., Chefoo	179.00
American Consul General & Staff, Nanking	175.00
Percy Lee & Friends	161.00
Rotary Club of Shanghai, 2nd donation	115.00
W. Triebig	100.00
D. G. Lau	100.00
R. Laurenz	100.00
W. W. Peter	100.00
G. A. Fitch	100.00
C. Neprud	100.00
Mrs. Panchen Yue	100.00
F. B. Lynch	100.00
F. E. H. Groenman	93.20
O. Lord	50.00
Margaret Lawrence & Mrs. G. W. Muckley, Nantungchow	50.00
J. Y. Lum	50.00
S. Llado	50.00
A. E. Schumacher	50.00
Liu Yoh Bai	39.00
C. M. Eames, Tsining	25.00
Frank W. Price	25.00
Lee Hee Kee	25.00
E. G. Zacharias	25.00
W. G. Holliday	25.00
"Anonymous" No. 6	20.00
U. S. Navy	20.00
A. G. Cocker	20.00
Miss Anne Herbert	17.83
Ethel A. Remer	15.00
N. Fred Nissim	15.00
N. N.	10.00
L. B.	5.00
Sundry Chinese contributors (for details see Chinese newspapers)	54,202.96
	$2,534,224.55
Previously acknowledged	₮61,794.91
Local Chinese Community of Manila	8,044.29
E. I. Ezra	2,000.00
Fonciere & Immobiliere de Chine	1,000.00
East Asia Daily News, Seoul (Yen 100)	163.50
Staff of A. P. C. Soochow	150.00
A. L. Tayler	100.00
Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd.	50.00
Chen Lien San	14.00
	₮73,316.70

At the weekly memorial service of the National Government held in Nanking September 14 Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, member of the Central Supervisory Committee declared that, according to latest reports, the total number of flood victims had mounted to the staggering figure of 80 millions, or about one-sixth of the total population of the country. Unless effective measures are immediately devised and carried out to relieve the situation, not only will the Government fail in its duty as enunciated by the late Party Leader in the Principle of People's Livelihood, but grave political and social consequences are also bound to ensue, Dr. Tsai asserted.

With the subsidence of fload waters in the Wu-Han area the Gendarmerie Headquarters in connection with the police, are exercising rigid vigilance for the detection of reactionary elements. Eight battalions of troops are maintaining order in the Wu-Han area, Cadets from the Wu-Han Military Academy are also on duty.

The Taiping Dyke at Poyang, Kiangsi, on the eastern shore of the Poyang Lake, collapsed, September 12. Flood waters pouring in from a breach half a li wide, wrought considerable destruction to Poyang city and its environs.

The collapse of the Wanpao Dyke, 10 miles from Nanchang city along the Kan River, September 10 resulted in the inundation of all rice fields in the low-lying districts of the Kiangsi provincial capital. Both the districts of Hsiakiang and Changshu became vast lakes. A ban has been placed by the Kiangsi Provincial Authorities on rice exportation.

The Executive Yuan has issued instructions to the Hupeh Provincial Government ordering an immediate investigation into the alleged Dyke Tax scandal at Hankow, which has been claimed in certain quarters as the principal cause for the breach of the dykes and the consequent disastrous floods. Liu Wen-tao, formerly Mayor of Hankow and at present Provincial Commissioner of Civil Affairs for Hupeh, and Pang Chia-shih, Director of the Water Conservancy Bureau of the Hankow Municipality, are involved. The inquiry was ordered pursuant to a petition from the Hupeh Residents' Association. The petition charged Liu Wen-tao with failure to render a clear account of some $20 millions municipal revenue collected during his several years' administration as Mayor of Hankow; Pang Chia-shih, Director of the Water Conservancy Bureau is alleged to have misappropriated $100,000 of the dyke tax receipts in collusion with a certain engineering firm known as the Chuan-Kiang Company.

Investigations conducted along the entire course of the Grand Canal in northern Kiangsu show that 27 breaches have been caused by the collapse of sections of the embankments. Of these, 16 gaps have already been blocked up by the Kiangsu Provincial Department of Reconstruction.

It is reported that the estimated cost for repairs to the damaged dykes along the Grand Canal is $5,000,000, which sum will be defrayed by the Kiangsu Provincial Government. Chuang Sung-fu, Vice-Chairman of the Huai River Conservancy Board, who has been appointed special commissioner to supervise the engineering work of the Canal, is now at Chinkiang conferring with the Provincial authorities.

A telegram from Taihsien in northern Kiangsu Sept. 9 reported that the flood waters of the Grand Canal had begun to subside.

Junk traffic on the Grand Canal has been partially restored. Boats are leaving Tsing kiangpu, Kaoyu and Taichow daily to bring food and other provisions for the survivors in north Kiangsu and also to convey as many of them as possible to safer quarters. The Kiangsu Provincial Government has also appealed to the National Flood Relief Commission for an appropriation of $6 millions.

A total of 74 districts in Honan province are more or less flooded, a Kaifeng dispatch reports.

The flood situation in Anhwei province took a turn for the worse Sept. 9. Six districts hitherto unvisited by the floods were inundated. A large number of people as well as cattle were drowned, and about a million people rendered homeless and destitute. The six newly flooded districts were Chienshu, Hanshan, Huwei, Lukiang, Tungcheng and Tangtu

The waters of the Yangtsze at Wuhu broke the record September 10 with another rise of four inches. Dire conditions are reported from the district of Tungcheng, southern Anhwei, where the number of flood sufferers has reached 605,200 persons. Rice felds amounting to nearly 240,000 mow were inundated.

Out of a total of 60 districts in Anhwei province, as many as 48 districts are affected by the floods, according to an official report of the Anhwei Flood Relief Commission. The area suffering from flood constutes five-sixths of the entire territory of Anhwei; while the number of refugees forms 70% of the total population of Anhwei. The number of casualties is placed at over 100,000. In regard to the sum of $170,000 remitted to the Anhwei Provincial Government by the Central Authorities for emergency relief, it is announced that the amount is ridiculously insufficient and too little for distribution among the affected districts.

Rain accompanied by a strong wind, poured in torrents in the Wu-Han district September, 9. The waters in the lower reaches of the Yangtsze particularly in Kiukiang, rose again Sept. 8 and 9. Owing to the number of deaths through drowning and starvation, corpses floating on the water in a decomposed state are a common sight in the Wuhu area. According to a telegram from Li Huan-yung, special deputy of the Central Authorities for relief work in Hunan, the flood situation in Hunan province is worse than in Hupeh.

A telegram received from the Kansu Famine Relief Committee states that the province is suffering from a plague of locusts, which, coupled with the heavy hailstorms that fell during the month of August, have destroyed practically the whole autumn crop.

By a Mandate issued Sept. 9 the National Government announced its decision to issue the national flood relief loan for the amount of $80 millions; the first instalment for $30 millions to be issued within the current month, and the second instalment for $50 millions in December of the current year.

A circular order has been issued by the National Government to its subordinate organs instructing that any employee absenting himself without leave will be severely punished. During this emergency period of flood relief, all officials should attend to their work with redoubled energy, the order states.

The Ministry of Communications has ordered that raingauging stations be established at an early date in the twenty-three postal districts of the border provinces of Charhar, Jehol, Suiyuan, Shensi, Kansu, etc. When these stations begin to function, it is hoped that valuable data regarding rainfall, will be collected.

Plight of Hankow Businessmen

A correspondent from Hankow signing himself "Tios Inoh" wrote to the *North China Daily News* September 7 stating that 'business as usual" cannot be the slogan of the average Hankow import and business firm as the majority have to face more or less extensive losses through damage to cargo and property, and have to look forward to a protracted period of idleness through the cutting off of all normal communications with Hankow's hinterland, failures amongst Chinese business connections, etc., etc. With regard to the period that has already passed since the waters entered Hankow in earnest, large sections of the foreign business community, particularly those whose premises are situated in the S. A. D. 1. and Japanese concession, which are farthest removed from the Banks, Customs and Shipping Hongs, Telegraph Station etc., have to all intents and purposes been marooned, as without telephones (which failed on August 14th and are still out of commission) and with no other means, any business arrangements, whether Customs, Shipping, Insurance or anything else, which would normally be completed during a two-minute telephone conversation or through the sending of a messenger who would reach the other end of town in 15 minutes, under existing conditions require one or more trips in a sampan lasting 2 to 3 hours each.

That the present flood situation in the Central provinces should be utilized for the emigration of the refugees to the North-west is the opinion of Dr. Chao Hsu-hua, a member of the Sino-French Scientific Expedition who recently returned from Sinkiang. According to Dr. Chao, Sinkiang—one of the North-western provinces—situated on China's western border is of great strategic importance in national defense. Moreover, being rich in mineral resources such as oil, coal, iron and gold, as well as producing a superior breed of horses, the province has long been coveted by neighboring countries. With the accommodation and employment of the homeless millions becoming a pressing problem, Dr. Chao urges that colonization of the North-west be started at once.

A remittance of $400,000 from the National Flood Relief Commission was received at Hankow during the week. A large consignment of food-stuffs contributed by Japanese, consisting af 22,000 bags of white rice and 60,000 bags of wheat flour, is shortly due in Hankow. Funds from the American Red Cross Society are being expended at Hankow in the purchase of mattings, winter clothing, rice, and the institution of sanitary measures in the refugee camps.

Committees of Flood Relief Commission Make Reports

A largely attended meeting of the National Flood Relief Commission was held in the Central Bank building, Shanghai, September 9, at which T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, presided.

Mr. Soong pointed out that it is not at the onset of the floods, during the first few weeks or couple of months, that the need for relief is greatest. In the early stages of the floods, the people still have some resources left in the shape of money or goods to maintain life, and it is during this period which for want of a better word might be termed the "striking" period, that local charity is most active. But after the couple of months, when the individual resources of the flood victims are spent and the charity funds of local organizations expended, the suffering is greatest and the need for relief is most felt. It is not so much now as during the long, dark and cold months of Winter that the resources of the Commission will be most needed. While it would be callous to hold back relief in the early stages, it would be short-sighted and suicidal to expend all resources at the very beginning without making provision for the future, said Mr. Soong.

General Chu Ching-lan, chairman of field operations, reported his observations of the pitiable conditions of flood refugees in the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway on his way to Shanghai to participate in relief work. He also referred to his aerial trip to Hankow in the late part of August during which he saw a vast expanse of water at Wuhu, Kiukiang and other cities along the Yangtsze, only the roofs and a few trees being still above the water.

J. E. Baker spoke on the engineering side of the relief work. He said that his part of the work could not begin for 60 days, but in the meantime much preparation had to be attended to. As soon as the water goes down, the engineers will have to collect data such as cross-sections, the amount of earthwork to be done and the amount of labor available. According to his estimate, said Mr. Baker, there are between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 flood refugees to be cared for and that out of this number 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 are able to work and will have to work for the support of the remainder.

Dr. J. A. Liu made a report on health and sanitary measures. Short reports were also made by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industries, Yu Yah-ching, chairman of the transportation committee, and Chiang Kia-ngau, chairman of the committee on accounts and auditing.

A Meeting of the National Flood Relief Committee was held in Shanghai September 11 at the residence of the Minister of Finance, T. V. Soong, with the 17 members of the Commission in attendance. As a result of lengthy discussions, it was unanimously decided that beginning from this month, the first shipment of 30,000 tons of wheat from America will be ordered, to be followed by another shipment of 60,000 tons in the next month. From November to February next year, there will be monthly shipments of 75,000 tons, while in March the last consignment of 75,000 tons of wheat will complete the list. This will make a total of 450,000 tons. The Commission has remitted $400,000 to Hankow, $300,000 to Anking, $300,000 to Chingkiang and $100,000 each to Kiangsi, Hunan and Honan. A large consignment of wheat flour was transported to Nanking from Shanghai last week for the relief of the flood victims.

The Committee on Co-ordination of Private Charities of the National Flood Relief Commission met in Shanghai Monday, September 14, Dr. H. H. Kung, presiding.

Mrs. H. H. Kung, wife of the Minister of Industries, dispatched a telegram to Mrs. Chang Hsueh-liang, September 12, on behalf of the flood sufferers for food and clothing. The telegram suggested that old unused uniforms might be sent for use in the flooded areas.

Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang last week despatched a telegram to the Central authorities stating that the North-eastern provinces expect to reap a bountiful crop this autumn and as there is a large surplus of foodstuffs available for the flood refugees in Central China, a special deputy should be sent to Shenyang to arrange with the Liaoning Provincial Government for transportation.

The Sincere Co., (local department store) Ltd., and staff have donated $25,000 toward relief for flood sufferers. The company is donating 10 per cent of this week's receipts towards the flood relief fund.

A supply of anti-typhoid and anti-cholera serums sufficient for 100,000 inocculations, was shipped from Denmark September 11 via Siberia for use in China. The shipment is a gift from the Danish government.

October 10, National Independence Day, is to be observed without banquets or public entertainments, according to a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Standing Committee of the C. E. C. in Nanking. This action was taken to mark the nation's sorrow over the flood disasters.

The Japanese steamer *Amagi Maru* is enroute to China with 2,000 tons of rice, 1,000 tons of wheat, 220 tons of canned food, and many other contributions from Japaness business men to the Chinese flood relief fund. Baron Ryutaro Fukawo, a member of the Standing Committee for the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, is accompanying the shipment. The *Amagi Maru* will sail direct to Hankow.

As a result of an inspection of the flood-stricken districts in Central China carried out by Mr. Kanai, chief of the sanitary department of the South Manchuria Railway Co., the company has decided to charter the s. s. *Tali Maru* of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, 2,000 tons, and place the same at the disposal of the flood relief workers at Hankow for the transportation of various relief parties to Hankow.

Prince Tokugawa, President of the Japanese Red Cross Society, despatched a deputy to China to convey to the Chinese people a message of sympathy on the recent flood disasters in China.

Japanese paintings, the product of some of the leading artists of Japan, are being exhibited at the Japanese Club in Shanghai for sale. The proceeds will be devoted to the flood relief fund.

A Japanese medical relief party, including a contingent of doctors and nurses from Tsingtao, is on duty to the north of Hanyang, on the Han river.

Dr. Grant Explains Why Hospital Ship Idea Is Impracticable

The outfitting of a hosptial ship, (an old freighter known as the *Hannah Moller*) under the auspices of the International Flood Relief Fund, in which Major Nathan, head of the Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., is one of the leading spirits, to be used in the Hankow area, has become the subject of considerable controversy from the point of view of its impracticability. Dr. John B. Grant of the Rockefeller Hospital at Peiping, while at Hankow, joined with other noted doctors on the spot in sending a telegram to Shanghai describing the hospital ship idea as impracticable, and suggesting that the money might be better spent in assisting the land hospital facilities. The *N. C. D. News* in a sarcastic editorial strongly criticized the doctors, and incidentally the Chinese authorities at Hankow, for their attitude, but the opinion of the doctors at Hankow found strong support in many foreign circles. In the meantime Dr. Grant in a letter to the daily press details the reasons for criticizing the hospital ship idea. The ship is not so convenient as a hospital on land, much more expensive, and owing to the dearth of personnel will not be so efficient as is the work carried on in a land hospital, Dr. Grant argued. He emphasized that the motive for suggesting the abandonment of the hospital ship idea was to conserve the only too meager resources available.

Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the Department of Hygiene and Sanitation of the National Flood Relief Commission, has summarized the aims of his Department as follows: Limit as far as possible the spread of epidemic disease; remove nuisances incompatible with healthy living persons, and provide sanitary surroundings; and minimize suffering and mortality by providing medical relief.

The National Flood Relief Commission recently circularized the various Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies calling attention to the need for used clothes, and asking them to act as receiving stations. The American Chamber of Commerce is co-operating in this matter of receiving old clothes. The address of the Commission is 1c Kiukiang road, Shanghai. Telephone No.10954.

League of Nation Votes Sympathy for China

Despatches reaching Nanking recently from Geneva stated that the British delegate to the League of Nations Assembly in session at Geneva proposed a vote of sympathy to China by the Assembly in the present unprecedented flood disaster in the country.

When the proposal was unanimously passed, Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James and Chinese delegate to the Assembly, expressed the National Government's appreciation of the League's sympathy, adding that the responsible authorities are now exerting their utmost to bring relief to the unfortunate victims.

Chinese at Home and Abroad Appeal for Peace as Canton Renews Civil War

A dispatch by *Kuomin* from Nanking on Sept. 16 claimed that 50,000 Southern rebel troops advancing on the Central Government's positions at Hengchow, Hunan had been repulsed. A telegram from *The Review's* correspondent at Hongkong stated that a threat by the Nanking forces to invade the Swatow district of Kwangtung from Fukien province, had caused a financial panic in Canton resulting in a slump in the value of Canton bank-notes to 60 percent their face value. It was also stated that the Nanking threat to invade eastern Kwangtung might have the effect of forcing the Southern rebels to give up their advance into Hunan.

THE action of the Canton "National Government" in precipitating a renewal of civil war by invading Hunan province has resulted in Chinese organizations throughout the country as well as abroad issuing further appeals for peace. All of the appeals emphasize the great necessity for peace and unification on account of the present desperate conditions of the country due to the flood-famine situation and also because of the serious crisis existing in China's relations with Japan and certain other countries due to persecution of Chinese citizens residing overseas. The strongest appeal for peace and unity was made by leaders of the Chinese community numbering 100,000 in the Philippine Islands. According to a message received in Nanking from Manila on Sept. 12 the Chinese residents of the Philippines urged all Chinese military and civilian leaders both North and South to compose their differences in order that undivided attention could be devoted to the relief of the millions of destitute resulting from the floods in the Yangtsze Valley. The message also mentioned the Communist menace and declared that China's "imperialistic neighbors" were deliberately taking advantage of the present situation to "fish in troubled waters." Mention was made of the massacre of peaceful Chinese residents of Korea and the expulsion of thousands of Chinese residents from Mexico. The telegram stated, "There is no denying that our country is at present facing its greatest crisis, hence it is absolutely ne-

cessary that our leaders discard their personal feelings and ambitions and co-operate for the salvation of the country....In the event of a renewal of civil war, it will be certain that our past efforts against Communism will be nullified and Japan will avail herself of the opportunity to carry out her imperialistic schemes in China.... The outbreak of civil war will also mean death to millions of flood refugees."

Chambers of Commerce and other civilian organizations in various parts of the country have also renewed their appeals for a final effort at a peaceful solution of the present complications. The Greater Shanghai Chamber of Commerce on Sept. 15 broadcasted a circular telegram to all parts of the country declaring that the nation should mobilize its resources for the suppression of red-banditry and relief of the flood victims and expressed consternation regarding recent developments in Hunan province. The opinion was expressed that a fresh outbreak of civil war at this time will paralyze all efforts at flood relief. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's recent telegram advocating peace received strong endorsement. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang also added his voice to the peace appeals by sending a telegram to all Kuomintang branches abroad urging their support of the peace movement. He urged all to sink their personal differences and ambitions in order that the nation might present a solid front against the natural calamities as well as foreign aggression. The Kuomintang leaders in the North, Chang Chi, Li Shih-tseng and Wu Teh-chen, who were responsible for the previous move to adjust the Nanking-Canton trouble, have announced their intention of proceeding to Nanking immediately for the purpose of conferring with Nanking officialdom on the question of a peaceful solution of the complications. On Sept. 13 the Kuomintang leaders sent a further "last sincere appeal" to Canton insisting that the gravity of the present national crisis demanded that the Canton leaders "check their horse on the brink of the precipice." The telegram declared that a resort to war at this time could only be interpreted as a "deliberate attempt to take advantage of the national crisis, which action would be challenged by the entire nation." The telegram concluded with a reference to the Japanese crisis and denounced in strongest terms the recent attempt of Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister at Canton to obtain Japanese assistance at a time when the entire nation is "struggling against Japanese aggression in Manchuria."

However, the leaders of the Central Government and their allies in various parts of the country apparently have no intention of laying down on the job despite the domestic and external crises. Some 70 ranking commanders in the Northern and North-eastern province sent a strong telegram to President Chiang Kai-shek on Sept. 12 renewing their loyalty and declaring their readiness to take up arms against any rebel factions that "should dare to endanger the nation. Some 30 National commanders now engaged in the anti-red war in Kiangsi also wired Gen. Chiang Kai-shek declaring their readiness to take up arms against the Kwangtung and Kwangsi rebels should they persist in their "suicidal course of disturbing peace and national unity." Declared the telegram, "It is obvious that, unfettered by scruples of conscience, they are bent upon plunging the nation into an abyss of irretrievable ruin, hence we pledge ourselves to fight any who should dare to disturb peace and national unity at the present time."

Apparently for the purpose of insulating themselves against the peace appeals and to prevent the people of Canton from learning of developments in the North, the Canton "National Government" on Sept. 14 declared a ban on all newspapers from North China and ordered all copies held in the Canton post office to be burned.

According to telegraphic reports from the South which appear further on in these columns, the Cantonese-Kwangsi rebel forces have invaded southern Hunan and have occupied a half-dozen small towns adjacent to the Kwangtung and Kwangsi borders. Towns which have been occupied include Tayuling, Laiyang, Kiyang, Chenchow and Yungchow. The Central Government's forces apparently evacuated the district without resistance, although there have been reports of clashes along the border between Kiangsi and Kwangtung of a sufficiently serious nature to cause the Southerners to give up their plan for a simultaneous advance into Kiangsi. Latest reports state that the Cantonese forces which have advanced into southern Hunan from northern Kwangtung will shortly unite with the rebel Kwangsi forces for a combined attack on the Central Government's fortified base at Hengchow, located near the end of the railway running southward through Hunan from Changsha. A report from Nanking (*Kuomin*) on Sept. 14 stated that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had established a strong defense line from Paoking to Hengchow and was confident of his ability to repel the Southern invaders. A dispatch from Changsha which appeared in the *China Press* on Sept. 15 stated that intense military activities were in evidence at Changsha occasionsed by the arrival in that city of the Nanking garrison forces as well as troops from Honan. It was also stated that large shipments of munitions and motor trucks had arrived in the city for transport to the front lines at Hengchow. Gen. Ho Chien, head of the Hunan provincial government, declared that his 4th army was prepared to oppose the rebel forces and that he entertained no fears regarding the loyalty of his troops. This statement apparently was issued as a result of allegations from Canton that many of the Hunanese commanders were uncertain in their loyalties and might switch over to the southern side in the event of a Cantonese invasion. It was for the purpose of testing the loyalty of the Hunanese divisions that Canton appointed the ex-Hunanese commander, Gen. Tang Shen-chi, to a high post in the Southern army, hoping in this way to precipitate a rebellion in the ranks of the Hunanese forces. Latest reports indicate that a distance of about forty miles still separates the opposing forces. While Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was scheduled to depart for the front before the end of the week, a dispatch from Nanking on Sept. 11 stated that Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, would probably be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Government's forces in Hunan province. A message from Canton which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* on Sept. 11 stated that the Cantonese leaders hoped to be able to advance as far as Changsha before Gen. Chiang Kai-shek could send reinforcements to the city, the dispatch stating

that Canton now has approximately 40,000 troops in southern Hunan and along the northern borders of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

Reports from Nanking during the week alleged there is an apparent tendency toward cooperation on the part of the Cantonese-Kwangsi rebels and the Communist gangs in southern Kiangsi. Gen. Lu Tih-ping, chairman of the Kiangsi provincial government in an interview with *Kuomin* on Sept. 15 stated that the attack of the Cantonese on the town of Kiyang, Hunan occurred simultaneously with an attack on Hingkuo, Kiangsi by the Communists on Sept. 7. The Communist stronghold at Juichin in south-eastern Kiangsi near the Fukien border was occupied by the Government troops on Sept. 10, resulting in the capture of 600 reds and a large quantity of arms and munitions. The town was taken after several weeks of attack by the 19th Route Army commanded by Gen. Tsai Ting-kai. Another battle with the red forces on Sept. 9 at Kaohsingyu resulted in a Government victory over the 8th red army. It was claimed that some 7,000 Communist troops were killed and captured and more than 1,000 rifles seized. The Communists were led by Chu Teh, Mao Tse-tung, Huang Kung-lueh and Peng Teh-hui and according to the statement of the Nanking commander, Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, it was the severest which has been fought to date. Three well-known red commanders, Wu Chung-hao, Li Wen-lin and Hsu Tien-shan were reported killed. It was also claimed in a report from Hankow on Sept. 15 that another outstanding red commander, Gen. Ho Lung had been decisively defeated at Fanghsien in western Hupeh. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek stated on Sept. 15 that all of the scattered red bands would be rounded up before the end of the month, thus releasing further large bodies of Government troops for the war with Canton.

MILITARY SHIFTS IN NORTH

General Ma Hung-kwei, commander of the 15th Route army which has been garrisoning the Taian-Tsinan region of western Shantung has been transferred to Honan province, according to reports from Peiping. This will leave Gen. Han Fu-chu, chairman of the Shantung provincial government in complete command of his province. Gen. Han announced that Shantung will be divided into three districts for a more efficient prosecution of the anti-bandit campaign. A Kuomin report on Sept. 12 stated that Gen. Han Fu-chu shortly would be appointed Pacification Commissioner for both Shantung and Honan.

A report from Tsinan, capital of Shantung, on Sept. 12 quoted Gen. Chiang Po-cheng a counsellor to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, as stating that the military and political situations in North China had been completely adjusted and there were no grounds for anxiety regarding the maintenance of peace for a considerable time in the future. He stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and Gen. Han Fu-chu were now jointly responsible for the maintenance of peace in the North, and both enjoyed the full confidence of President Chiang Kai-shek.

A *Kuomin* message from Peiping on Sept. 12 stated that all efforts to induce Gen. Yen Hsi-shan to leave Shansi province had failed and in consequence Gen. Hsu Yung-ching, acting chairman of the province had been instructed to return to his post and make a "direct" appeal to Yen to get out. Gen. Hsu expressed the opinion that Yen Hsi-shan is sincere in his declarations that he has no intention of starting a new rebellion. A later *Kuomin* message from Peiping on Sept. 15 stated that Gen. Yen had finally agreed to leave Shansi "after the recovery of his father's health." In the meantime Yen insisted upon remaining and devoting his attention to industrial work.

Nanking reported on Sept. 14 that the recent trouble in Kansu province may be adjusted as Gen. Ma Wen-chu, de facto chairman of the province, who is held responsible for the recent coup d'etat has now been detained and will be sent to Nanking for trial. It was reported on Sept. 15 that Gen. Liu Chen-hua, Pacification Commissioner for the Honon-Shansi-Shensi border, will be appointed chairman of the Kansu provincial government and that Gen. Ma Hung-pin, acting chairman of Kansu may be transferred to the chairmanship of the Ninghsia provincial government.

The Japanese *Rengo* service on Sept. 12 reported that an attempt had been made by certain interests to assasinate Gen. Yen Hsi-shan. Two of the attempted assasins were arrested and executed.

The *North-China Daily News* published a message from Chengtu, Szechuen province stating that Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the ex-Chihli "worlord" is still in the capital of Szechuen province, but was reported to be planning a trip to Kansu province.

CANTON'S MOTIVES

The *Party Bulletin* issued by the Kuomintang group in Canton, declared in its recent issue. "All available soldiers are ordered to march into Hunan to take advant age of the fact that Chiang Kai-shek is unable to send any soldiers down from Hupeh owing to the extensive flood in Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang. Not only these cities but the surrounding districts are also flooded, and the movement of troops in those areas is extremely difficult."

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Hongkong, Sept. 10 (8 A. M.)—Some 2,000 Communists, or allegedly "plain-clothes" troops attached to the Nanking forces, invaded the Tayuling district of northern Kwangtung yesterday morning and caused a considerable commotion among the local residents of the district. The invaders were driven out by the Cantonese troops stationed in the area and finally retreated in the direction of Kiangsi province.

The report of the invasion of the Tayuling district caused considerable tension at Canton and had the effect of speeding up troop movements from Canton to northern Kwangtung. The commander of the Canton Government's First Army, Gen. Yu Han-miao, departed yesterday for the front at Shiukwan.

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Hongkong, Sept. 10, (8 A. M.)—The Canton Government announced definitely that beginning with the first of October the salaries of all officials will be paid partially in "premium" bonds issued on the security of the Canton Customs surplus.

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Hongkong, Sept. 10, (8 A. M.)—The food situation at Hongkong continues disturbed due to the action of the Canton Government in imposing an export tax on all food products exported from Canton to Hongkong. Yesterday the Chinese poultry dealers threatened to strike unless the tax is removed. The large Chinese population at Hongkong has been on limited food rations since September 1 when the tax was made effective.

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Hongkong, Sept. 10, (5 P. M.)—Hostilities broke out yesterday between the Nanking and Cantonese troops in the Sinfeng-Tayuling district which is located in the extreme southwestern corner of Kiangsi province near the Kwangtung and Hunan borders. The Cantonese troops are led by Gen. Fan Ta-cheng, commander of the 1st Independent Brigade. As yet no reports have been received in Canton regarding the results of the initial encounter, it being stated that the fighting is continuing.

As a result of the outbreak of hostilities, Gen. Chen Chi-tang called a conference of all his military commanders and it has been decided to declare a general offensive immediately, the original aim being to occupy the Central Government's fortified position at Hengchow, Hunan. According to present plans, the Canton "National Government" will organize a new provincial government in Hunan immediately following the occupation of Hengchow. The new Hunan administration will be headed by Gen. Tang Shen-chi, who hopes to win over the rest of Hunan by diplomatic means. Canton apparently believes that a victory at Hengchow will be followed by a rebellion of Hunanese regiments in favor of the Southern cause, in which event it will not be necessary to push on through the province to the Yangtsze for the present. Canton also believes that it may be necessary to wage war against the Communist gangs in southern Hunan.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang declared today that he had mobilized 40,000 Cantonese and Kwangsi troops for use in the civil war.

Sun Fo, former Minister of Railways at Nanking, who was thrown from his horse several days ago and suffered fractured arms, had sufficiently recovered today to resume his work on the Canton "State Council."

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Hongkong, Sept. 11, (7 P. M.)—Gen. Chen Chi-tang announced today that an important conference of all leading Cantonese and Kwangsi allied commanders will be held at the town of Peishan in southern Hunan to the southwest of Hengchow on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at which time all details of the drive on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's position at Hengchow will be considered. Gen. Chen Chi-tang predicted that serious hostilities involving the main forces of the opposing factions will develop within ten days in southern Hunan.

Gen. Tang Shen-chi, former head of Hunan province, who is now allied with Canton, arrived in Chenchow yesterday with the main body of the Cantonese troops which occupied the town a week ago. Gen. Li Ching-yang of the Kwangsi faction has also arrived in Chenchow.

The Canton military have commandeered more than 100 passenger and tow-boats plying between Canton and the interior districts of Kwangtung for war purposes. The Government also announced today that all fares on the railways in the South will be immediately increased to the extent of 20 percent.

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Hongkong, Sept. 12, (Noon)—The Kwangsi rebel forces operating in southern Hunan province announced yesterday the occupation of the town of Yungchow, located about forty miles north of the Kwangsi border and a considerable distance southwest of the Central Government's fortified base at Hengchow.

A large party of high officials of the Canton "National Government" are departing shortly on a tour of inspection of the fortifications and troops in the North River district. The party will include the Leftist leader. Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo, Gen. Li Tsung-jen and Gen. Chen Chi-tang.

According to a report from Canton this morning, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has sent a delegate, Dr. Lo Wen-kan, to Canton for the purpose of a conference with the leaders of the Canton Movement, presumably for the purpose of discussing the recent proposals for a peaceful solution of the Canton-Nanking trouble.

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Hongkong, Sept. 13, (1 P. M.)—The Canton "National Government" issued a report this morning claiming the occupation of Yungchow and Leiyang, both being small towns in southern Hunan province located a few miles north of the Kwangsi and Kwangtung borders. The capture of Leiyang brings the Southern forces within forty miles of the Central Government's fortified outpost at Hengchow, which is near the southern end of the railway running southward from Changsha.

After the occupation of the southern border hsiens of Hunan provinces, the Cantonese and Kwangsi troops will combine their forces for a united attack on Hengchow by three different routes. The drive will be directed by Generals Chen Chi-tang, Yu Han-miao and Bei Tsung-chi.

Gen. Chang Wei-chang, head of the Canton aviation bureau dispatched fifty trained Cantonese pilots to Shiukwan yesterday, where the Cantonese aviation base has been established.

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Hongkong, Sept. 14, (2 P. M.)—Owing to his failure to receive a response from certain allegedly "doubtful" commanders in Hunan province, previously under the command of Gen. Tang Shen-chi, it was reported today that Gen. Chen Chi-tang has temporarily delayed the contemplated drive on Hengchow, Hunan, which was scheduled to start on Sept. 15. It was stated that Gen. Chen Chi-tang is now awaiting the arrive of more of his troops at the front and also the completion of work on the Canton airdromes which have been ordered constructed at Ichang, Tayuling and Chengchow, in southern Hunan. Most of Canton's aviation forces are now concentrated at Shiukwan at the end of the railway running northward from Canton, but Gen. Chang Hui-chang, head of the Canton aviation department, has apparently decided to construct further air-bases nearer the front in southern Hunan.

The Canton "National Government" today placed a ban on all Chinese newspapers published in Nanking and Shanghai which are received in Canton in large numbers. Thousands of copies of these papers which had been held up in the Canton Post Office were seized today and publicily burned.

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Hongkong, Sept. 16, (8 P. M.)—The threat of an advance of Central Government troops under Generals Chen Ming-hsu and Chu Shao-liang, into Kwangtung province from Fukien has completely dis-arranged Canton's plans for a drive against Chiang Kai-shek's position at Hengchow, Hunan province. As a result of Nanking's threat to invade eastern Kwangtung, Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the Canton military, today issued urgent orders to his troops along the Canton-Kowloon Railway and the Cantonese 2nd Army at Shiukwan to withdraw immediately to Canton in order to be transferred to the East River district. It is now believed that most of the Cantonese troops may be withdrawn from southern Hunan and northern Kwangtung in order to defend Swatow against the new Nanking threat from Fukien province. This may mean a postponement of the Southern advance on Hengchow, unless the Kwangsi rebel troops are of sufficient strength to go it alone.

The news of the new military tension in eastern Kwangtung caused a serious drop in the value of the notes of the Canton Central Bank, which are now worth only a little over 60 percent of their face denominations.

In order to obtain urgently needed finances for war purposes, the Canton Finance Ministry today ordered a twenty percent increase in taxes on tobacco, spirits, gambling houses and fire-crackers.

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South China Morning Post, Hongkong, (Sept. 7)—Canton report claims Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has five divisions comprising 25,000 Hunanese and Nanking troops concentrated in the district between Hengchow and Paoching in central Hunan, but has withdrawn his troops from southern Hunan; as result Canton hopes to occupy various towns in southern Hunan, including Yunghing, Chengchow, Kiyang, Liuling, without difficulty; Chengchow occupied last week without resistance from Nanking troops....Gen. Chen Chi-tang's troops advancing slowly from Shuichow, Pingshek and Lokcheong toward southern Hunan; big struggle expected in district between Hengchow and Changsha....Canton decision to launch hostilities due to belief that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is seriously embarrassed in moving his troops due to the flood situation, as Nanking will be forced to use all available ships and resources for flood relief....Troop movements in northern Kwangtung include the following: 8th Division of Chen Chi-tang's 1st Army withdrew from Shiukwan for concentration at Lokcheong; 1st Training Division of 1st Army and three other regiments entrained from Canton suburbs for Shiukwan; all freight service on southern end of Canton-Hankow railway suspended for troop movements; hundreds of laborers from Canton district impressed for service at front; Gen. Yu Man-miao remaining at Canton but all his staff officers departed for Shiukwan and Lokcheong; Canton military council still unable to settle question of appointment of Field Marshal to take command of troops; Gen. Chen Chi-tang will establish his headquarters at Lokcheong instead of Shiukwan; Canton Fourth Squadron of bombers depart for Shiukwan; planes being dispatched daily to observe Nanking troop movements in Hunan; Gen. Li Chung-jen, Kwangsi commander begins recruiting new artillery regiment to be stationed at Kweilin, Kwangsi; Gen. Chang Wei-chang, head of Canton aviation bureau returns to Canton from secret mission to Hongkong....Canton report claims Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has mobilized 150,000 troops for defense of Hupeh and Hunan against Canton invasion; Nanking troops in Hunan to be commanded by Gen. Koo Chu-tung with headquarters in Changsha.... Serious Communist raids in Swatow district cause considerable uneasiness in eastern Kwangtung; believed Nanking will invade this district from Fukien; Canton thinks recently constructed fortifications at Meihsien will repel invaders....Canton report claims that various emissaries have been sent by Canton to Manchuria with funds for purpose of stirring up rebellions in three northeastern provinces.

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South China Morning Post, (Sept. 8)—Canton report states Generals Tang Shen-chi and Li Yang-ching depart

from Canton for Shiukwan enroute for Kwangtung-Hunan front; take with them 800 cases of munitions and other military equipment; Generals given rousing send-off by Gens. Hsung Han-ping, Yu Han-miao, Chang Fa-kwei, Li Han-wan, Miao Pei-nan, Lin Shih-cheng and Leftist leader, Wang Ching-wei and Chan Hing-wan.... Two thousand recruits from Kwangsi arrive in Canton for training....Following withdrawal of Canton regiments for front, Canton will be protected by Naval forces, including gunboats Chungshan, Fei Ying, Hoi Fu, Kin Yu, Chung Yuan, Chung Hoi, Mo Fung and Kung Koo ....Canton commandeers twenty motor-busses for transport purposes in northern Kwangtung....Stated Cantonese vanguards rapidly advancing toward Hengchow, Hunan....Canton claims Chiang Kai-shek ordered 19th Route Army from Kiangsi to Hunan....Feng Chu-wan, Chief-of-staff at Canton orders newspapers to cease publishing war news....Canton's newly established "Political Committee" holds inaugural meeting on Sept. 8.... Canton claims Gen. Tang Sheng-chi received many telegrams from Hunanese commanders offering to desert Gen. Ho Chien and join Canton; claimed that 15,000 volunteers and members of Hunan self-protection corps also ready to join Canton; claimed Tang Sheng-chi will be able to recruit new army of 30,000 in Hunan for drive on Hankow....Leftist leader, Wang Ching-wei in fiery Canton speech declared that if Chiang Kai-shek wants war he can get it as Canton ready to fight; declared Chiang Kai-shek talks peace while driving Kiangsi reds into Kwangtung; Wang charged Chiang Kai-shek with responsibility for Hankow floods due to use of dyke taxes for war purposes....Canton Finance Ministry announced that Canton business tax will be extended to all Kwangtung province by November; to establish 18 sub-offices for collection purposes....Report from Shanghai published in Hongkong claims Generals Ho Chen of Hunan and Lu Tih-ping of Kiangsi both resigned and Chiang Kai-shek appointing new men in order to consolidate his position prior to drive on Kwangtung; also claimed Hupeh governor, Gen. Ho Cheng-chun also resigned and Gen. Chen Ming-hsu may be appointed to post in Hupeh; claimed Chiang Kai-shek sent 5,000 more Nanking garrison troops to Changsha and Hengchow....Japanese report claims that serious split developed in Manchuria between Chang Tse-hsiang and Chang Hsueh-liang due to dissatisfaction with Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang and Chiang Kai-shek's handling of situation in North....Sun Fo suffers broken hand as result of fall from his horse while riding on Shek-Pei race course at Canton....Anti-American meeting held in Nanning, capital of Kwangsi over alleged holding-up in Hongkong of shipment of Kwangsi provincial bank-notes which had been printed in United States; claimed Nanking complained to American Minister on grounds Notes intended for paying Kwangsi troops in Hunan drive.

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South China Morning Post, (Sept. 9)—Cantonese 5th Independent Regiment under Gen. Chan Tih-kin, after occupation of Chengchow in southern Hunan, continues advance toward Hengchow; wires Canton for more money and munitions....Gen. Yu Han-miao and large number of staff officers proceed to Shiukwan to establish base; Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander-in-chief, departing shortly for Kwangtung-Hunan frontier on inspection, leaving Gen. Li Chung-jen, Kwangsi commander in contral at Canton in his absence....Thousands of able-bodied laborers flock to Hongkong to avoid impressment in Canton labor battallions for work at front....Some 2,500 new Kwangsi recruits arrive in Canton for service in Cantonese forces in First Army Corps....Kweilin report states city teeming with soldiers on way to front lines in Hunan....Chan Yu-lin, claiming to report insurgent forces in Chekiang arrives in Canton for conference with Gen. Chen Chi-tang....Gen. Chang Fa-kwei leaving for Hunan front immediately....Changsha ceport claims Hunanese generals Chen Chu-chen, Liu Chin-shu and Tao Kwang have demanded funds from Gen. Ho Chien, otherwise they may join Canton side; alleged arrears of pay of Hunanese troops amounts to $5,000,000....Prices of cigarettes in Canton jump 40 percent on account of increased taxes due to creation of tobacco monopoly.... Massmeeting in Nanning, capital of Kwangsi denounces American Bank Note Company and American Express Company for refusing to deliver shipment of banknotes ordered printed in the United States, but held up in Kowloon because of complaint to American authorities by National Government at Nanking.

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South China Morning Post, (Sept. 10)—Reports from front received in Canton claim the Cantonese vanguards are advancing slowly on Hengchow without meeting any resistence from the Central Government forces in southern Hunan....Gen. Chen Chi-tang sends 2nd army to front, hoping to attack Hengchow before the arrival of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's forces....further 2,000 Kwangsi recruits arrive in Canton....Canton Government warns against use of forceful measures in recruiting coolies for work at front....Considerable excitement in Tayuling mountain area due to invasion of some 2,000 Communists from Kiangsi; claimed they were defeated by Gen. Fan Tak-shing stationed in district; later report claims invaders really were Nanking troops....Canton confident of capture of Changsha within two weeks....Canton announces that salaries of all officials of "National Government" will be paid in Customs "premium" bonds beginning October 1....Report from Shanghai claimed Gen. Chiang Kai-shek forces to abandon anti-Communist war in order to oppose Cantonese advance....Sun Fo recovers sufficiently from recent injury to attend meetings of Canton Council....Gen. Hsu Chung-chi still remains aloof from Canton situation despite frequent urging to join in.

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South China Morning Post, (Sept. 11)—Practically all business between Canton and Kiangsi and other parts of Central China suspended because of war situation; Canton claims Tayuling mountain area filled with Nanking "plain-clothes" troops which Canton originally thought were Communists....Important military conference in Canton participated in by Chen Chi-tang, Heung Han-ping, Li Chung-jen, Miao Pei-nan, Chang Wei-chang, Li Han-wan, Wang Ching-wei, Hsiao Fu-fan and Sun Fo, decided to appoint Gen. Tang Shen-chi as commander-in-chief of the forces advancing into Hunan, said action to become effective after occupation of Hengchow when new Hunan provincial government will be created with Gen. Chen Chi-tang as chairman....Regiments of Cantonese 1st and 3rd armies and 7th and 8th Divisions moving to Lokchong and Pingshek; Canton-Kowloon Railway ordered to provide more trains for troops movements....Canton report claims occupation of Loyang in southern Hunan, with Central Government's troops withdrawing northward....Sun Fo, Ku Ying-fan and Tang Tse-ju send warning to Peiping against Kuomintang members supporting Chiang Kai-shek....Canton orders reorganization of Central Bank early in October with new Board composed of Liu Yu-chung, Kin Tsang-ching, li Liao-chao and Sum Tsai-wu; bank will immediately issue $10,000,000 in "big-money" notes which will be used to pay troops.

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South China Morning Post, (Sept. 12)—Cantonese and Kwangsi troops will concentrate at Paishan, about 50 miles southwest of Hengchow, for final preparations for drive on Hengchow where fighting expected to develop seriously about Sept. 20....Canton claims Nanking will abandon Hengchow due to flooded condition of country, country, causing Nanking to concentrate at Changsha.... Gen. Yu Han-miao appointed commander-in-chief of Cantonese vanguards in southern Hunan....Conference of Tang Shen-chi and Li Yang-ching results in decision to dispatch entire 3rd army under Li Yang-ching and 5th Independent Brigade and newly recruited 1st and 2nd Canton Divisions and 4th Army of Kwangsi forces to Hengchow attack....Presence of large numbers of Nanking "plain-clothes" troops in Tayuling mountains causes Canton to postpone advance in to Kiangsi for present; consequently Canton will contentrate exclusively on Hunan....While movements of Kwangsi forces kept secret, reported Gen. Bei Chung-chi leading 7th and 8th Kwangsi armies from Yungchow and Kiyang for Peishan where junction will be made with Cantonese forces....Canton forming "Front Administrative Council"....Fifth Division of Cantonese 2nd army being moved from East River to northern Kwangtung....Canton report claims one division of Hunanese surrendered to Cantonese forces; claimed heavy fighting developed along Hengho River in southern Hunan; stated two divisions of 1st Army under Generals Yeh Shao and Li Chen-Run with two divisions of 2nd army under Chang Chat and Chang Min-shu concentrating at Shaochow for advance into southern Hunan....Canton dispatches more munitions and foodstuffs to Shaokwan....Canton decides to fix expenditures of Canton navy at $360,000 monthly; fares on Canton railways increased to provide war funds.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XXXVI

WHY STUDY CHINESE

"Why study the Chinese language? I can get along without it." This statement is heard very frequently. Perhaps it is possible for you to get along without it, but that is no evidence that you should not acquire at least a speaking knowledge of the language. Many get along or rather manage to get by without the language. However, they fail to give serious study and thought as to how much better they might get along had they a command of the vernacular. We are confident it is a distinct advantage for one to understand the language of the people with whom he is working.

MAKES FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING

First of all it will make for better understanding between the native and the foreigner. More than one foreigner has made himself a nuisance by not being able to understand what has been said, or by not being able to make himself understood. The pleasure, the confidence, and the good feeling which results when one is able to understand and make himself understood is alone worth the price of acquiring the language. Nothing will give one a greater satisfaction than to be able to converse fluently in the speech of the people with whom he is working.

WINS THE RESPECT OF THE CHINESE

Second, being able to speak the language has a way of winning the respect of the Chinese people. Many a foreigner is considered a half-wit for the simple reason that he is unable to understand their speech. Respect and admiration of the foreigner will be in proporation to his ability to use the vernacular. Acquire the language and thus increase the prestige of the white man in the East. Enroll today in the five year course of study as prepared by the Home Study Institute.

CHARACTER STUDY

Character No. 176 (完²)

To finish, to complete, finished, done.

Pronounced (I P.S.) uan (R) wan

The 元 represents the head, the, 二 is an ancient form of 上 and the 儿 is an ancient form for man; hence the idea of head, that which is on the top of every man. The 宀 represents a roof of a house. It is said that putting the roof on a building completes it. Hence the idea of completion, finished, done.

Character No. 177 (聲¹)

Sound, tone, music, accent, fame, to declare.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) ʃ ɛn (R) Sheng

This character represents a harmonious sound as heard in music, the human voice, the tone of a character. By extension it is used for reputation, fame, and also to make known or to declare.

Character No. 178 (音¹)

Sound, tone, pronounciation, a musical note.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) in (R) Yin

A derivative of 言 representing an utterance of some sound or another. It is the 118th radical.

Character No. 179 (定⁴)

To settle, to fix, to decide certain, tranquility, peace.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tin (R.) ting

The combination of 正 and 宀. The first having reference to order and the second the house, or under the roof. Hence the idea of an orderly home or tranquility. And by extension 定 has come to mean settled, fixed, decided.

Character No. 180 (主³)

A ruler, a master, a head, s lord.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tzu (R) chu

It is stated by some that the 主 represents a prince, master, lord or ruler who is seen above all others. The 丶 and the 主 representing the flame of a candle that shines over the lamp.

VOCABULARY LIST

544. 完了 — Finished, completed
545. 不完 — Incomplete, unfinished
546. 學完 — Finished study
547. 說完 — Finished speaking
548. 吃完 — Finished eating
549. 做完 — To finish or complete the task
550. 用完了 — All used up
551. 完工 — To finish a job
552. 講完 — Finished talking
553. 聲音 — Sounds of all kinds
554. 做聲 — To make a noise, to tell as a secret
555. 不做聲 — Not a word, to keep quiet
556. 聲明 — To state clearly
557. 聲名 — Reputation
558. 口音 — Pronounciation or accent
559. 一定 — Absolutely certain
560. 完了 — Settled, decided, fixed
561. 不一定 — Uncertain
562. 定做 — Made to order
563. 定價 — To settle the price
564. 定見 — Decided views
565. 主人 — A host or head of a family
566. 主家 — The head of a family
567. 我主 — My master
568. 國主 — A sovereign
569. 天主 — The Lord of Heaven
570. 天主教 — Catholicism
571. 自主 — Self governing, Independent
572. 主意 — Plan, leading idea
573. 有主意 — To have a plan

SENTENCE WORK

363. 他做完了沒有 —Has he finished or not?
364. 他做完了 —He has finished.
365. 做的好看 —Very well done.
366. 那是甚麼聲音 —What's that noise?
367. 請不要做聲 —Please do not make a noise, be quiet
368. 我從前沒有聽見那樣的聲音 —I never heard a noise like that before.
369. 主人來了我們可以問他 —The master has come, we can ask him.
370. 請問這是甚麼聲音 --What noise is that?
371. 那是外國話的聲音 —That is a foreign language.
372. 先生懂不懂 —Do you understand it?
373. 我不懂 —I don't understand it.
374. 一定的 —Is that really so?
375. 是一定的 —Absolutely certain.
376. 好好再會再會 —Very well, Good-bye.

READING LESSON XI

念課

第十一課 教員

學員念書的時候 不但是要知道說法寫法用法 還要知道中國字的聲音 那麼說出來的話 自然人人懂得個個知道 也應當知道一個中國字有五個聲音 比方書是第一個聲音 錢是第二個聲音 紙是第三個聲音 信是第四個聲音 筆是第五個聲音 若是說的聲音不對 意思也就不對 別的人就不知道甚麼意思 所以學員學中國話的時候 先要小心聽教員的聲音 然後可以知道所有的意思

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihkuo Road, Shanghai.

Delegates Begin to Arrive For Pacific Institute

According to a report issued by the secretarial office of the Institute of Pacific Relations which has been established at 20 Museum Road, Shanghai, approximately 150 delegates of Institute groups in Australia, Canada, China, Great Britain, New Zealand and the United States, are expected to arrive shortly for the purpose of participating in the Fourth Biennial Conference which is scheduled to be held in Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province between October 12 and November 4. And in addition to the official delegates representing branches or "groups" in the various member countries there also will be delegations of observers from the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and Korea, and in addition a number of observers from the League of Nations at Geneva.

The American group will be headed by Jerome D. Greene, partner in the firm of Lee Higginson & Company, New York bankers, and chairman of the Pacific Council of the Institute, and will include Dr. Willis J. Abbott, editor of the "Christian Science Monitor," Paul Hopkins, Shanghai Power Company; Miss Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe College; Isaiah Bowman, Director of the American Geographical Society, New York; Edward C. Carter, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Council of the Institute; Chester H. Rowell, journalist, Berkeley; Joseph P. Chamberlain, Professor of Public Law, Columbia University; Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary of the California Federation of Labor; Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Vice-Chairman of the New York State League of Women Voters.

The Hawaii group will be represented by Dr. David L. Crawford. President of the University of Hawaii, and E. C. S. Handy, ethnologist, Bishop Museum, Honolulu. Members of the British group include Dame Rachel Crowdy, formerly head of the Social Section of the League of Nations; Dame Adelaide Anderson; Sir Reginald Johnston, former Commissioner of Weihaiwei; Archibald Rose, British American Tobacco Company, Shanghai, G. E. Hubberd, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai; Lionel Curtis, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London: Professor T. E. Gregory London School of Economics; Professor Roxby, University of Liverpool; G. W. Sheppard, Jardine Matheson Company, Shanghai. It is hoped that the British group will be led by Lord Noel-Buxton.

The Hon. Vincent Massey, former Canadian Minister to Washington, will head the Canadian group which includes Henry Birks, President, Henry Birks and Sons, Montreal, former president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce; C. A. Bowman, editor "The Citizen," Ottawa; Hon. Fleming S. McCurdy, former Minister of Public Works; Harry Sifton, journalist, Toronto; Colonel Charles S. MacInnes, barrister, Toronto.

The Japanese Council of the Institute is sending 30 members. The complete list of names is not yet available but it is understood that the group will be led by Dr. Inazo Mitobe, Member of the House of Peers and former Under-Secretary General of the League of Nations. Other probable members are Dr. Shiroshi Nasu, Tokyo Imperial University; Professor Kenzo Takayanagi, Tokyo Imperial University; Soichi Saito, secretary of the Japanese Council of the Institute; Dr. M. Anesaki, Librarian, Tokyo Imperial University; Kiyoshi Kanai, Japanese Government Railways Office, Shanghai; T. Funatsu, Japanese Cotton Mill Owners Association, Shanghai.

Four members will represent the New Zealand Council and twelve will be sent by the two Australian groups. Among the latter are A. H. Charteris, professor of International Law, University of Sydney; Sir Harrison Moore, President-Emeritus, University of Melbourne and former Australian representative in the League of Nations Assembly; H. W. Cepp, former chairman of the Australian Development and Migration Commission; Miss Eleanor Hinder, social worker, Y.W.C.A., Shanghai; Dr. E. Stuckey, Tientsin.

The China Council, which is acting as host to the conference, will probably be led by Dr. W. W. Yen of Tientsin, former Premier and Foreign Minister of China, and Hsu Sin-loh of the National Commercial Bank, Shanghai, will represent the group on the Pacific Council of the Institute. Franklin L. Ho. Professor of Economics, will be the Chinese member on the research committee at the conference. Other probable members of the local group are K. P. Chen, General Manager, Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank; Chang Chia-su, Governor of the Bank of China; Y. W. Wong, General Manager of the Commercial Press, Shanghai; Chang Po-ling, President of Nankai University, Tientsin; Hu Shih, Peking; Y. T. Tsur, Peking; C. L. Hsia, President of Medhurst College, Shanghai; L. T. Chen, executive secretary of the China Council; Ta Chen, Professor of Sociology, Yenching University; Joshua M. Bau, Peking Law College; Sophia Chen Zen, Peking National University, Hsu Shuhsi, Yenching University; Herman Liu, President, University of Shanghai.

Local arrangements are in the hands of a preparation committee headed by Yu Ya-ching, member of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mexico Relaxes on Chinese Expulsion Order

The Mexican Foreign Office, while objecting to the proposed mediation by the U. S. Government, according to a Nanking telegram has signified its readinesss to open negotiations with the National Government concerning questions arising out of the expulsion of Chinese nationals from the Mexican states of Sonora and Sinaloa. The tense situation which prevailed recently has been relaxed as a result of the Mexican government's voluntary extension by two months of the time-limit for the Chinese to leave the two states.

The Canton "National" Government cabled the following protest to the Mexican Foreign Minister last week:

"The National Government of China established at Canton protests against the expulsion of Chinese nationals (who are all Cantonese) from the Mexican states of Sonora and Sinaloa and denounce it as an act of barbarism. There is no parallel to it in modern times; but as a revelation of abuse of state power and lack of restraints and responsibility on the part of high authorities, it may well be likened to the pogroms against the Jews under Tsardom and the dark deeds of Abdul Hamid the Damned against the oppressed races of the Ottoman empire. There is fear in Mexico that the United States may some time annex her. Against such annexation it is right that Mexicans should fight to the death. But is there not a danger that an added reason for American annexation of Mexico may be found in the political savagery and moral irresponsibility exposed in the governing mind of Mexico by the cold-blooded expulsion of thousands of Chinese whose only sin is that they have civic and economic virtues that make for peaceful and orderly life? EUGENE CHEN, Minister of Foreign Affairs."

A joint meeting of the Chinese Engineering Society and the China Science Society, was held in New York September 11 and discussed relief measures for the Chinese expelled from the Mexican states of Sonora and Sinaloa. The meeting passed resolutions imploring the China-American Union to seek a remedy for the situation existing in Mexico with regard to Chinese residents of that country. Another resolution urged that a huge silver loan be made to China as part of a program to increase and stabilize values. Paul M. Linebarger addressed the meeting and reviewed the situation in China with regard to politics, military activities, flood disasters, banditry, Communism and economic development.

Dr. Alfred Sze Speaks on Disarmament at Geneva

Dr. Alfred Sze, the chief Chinese delegate, at a meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, stated in the course of an address September 11 that no country in the world was more anxious than China for the development of co-operative good-will among nations. The assistance the League had given China in the recent disastrous floods, he continued, was further evidence of the truly ecumenical character of the League organization. China, added Dr. Sze, had full sympathy with the efforts towards a reduction of armaments and hoped for the success of the Disarmament Conference next year.

Dr. Sze then referred to the importance of the recent convention limiting the manufacture of narcotic drugs. Next he turned to the question of silver, saying that the great fall in the value of the white metal had reduced the purchasing power of the Chinese.

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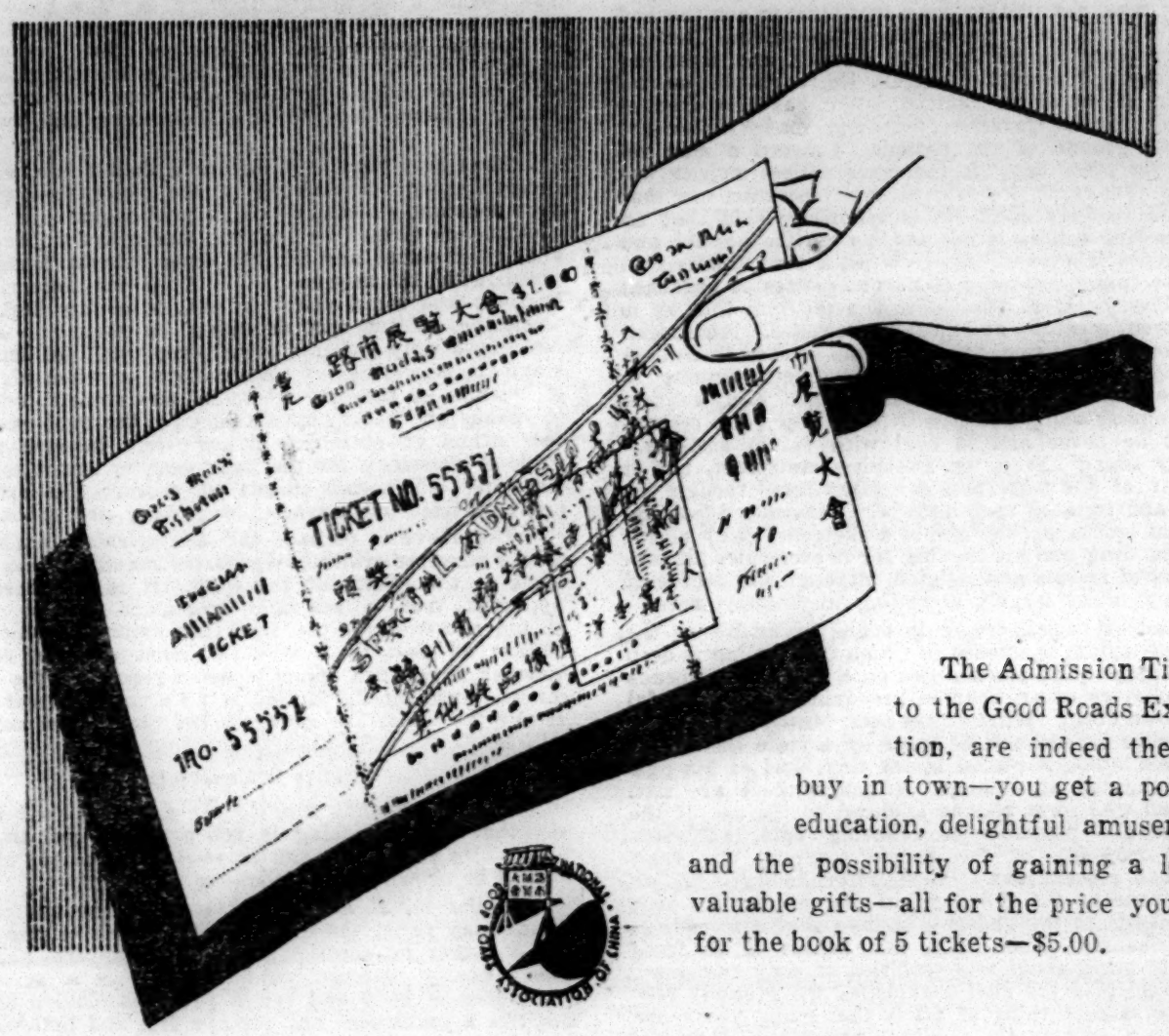

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Use of Opium Generally Condemned in China

BY DR. R. Y. LO

III

THE evil influences of opium on the individual, on families and on society, are so familiar to the Chinese that the condemnation of the opium traffic and of the habit is unanimious and in the strongest terms. One does need not to stay long in China to see the sad havoc the opium habit has produced among the Chinese. It has not only undermined the vitality, and therefore the efficiency of men and women, degraded the mental and moral senses of the habitue, but it has also wrecked the homes, caused famines, war and made China the plundering ground of the nations. I heard a man remarking the other day, "If there are useless men or women upon this earth, I would without hesitation say that the opium smokers are." It is commonly said that an opium-smoking soldier is not worth even the powder and lead it would take to kill him. When a man admits that he smokes opium, his sense of honor becomes so hardened that he does not feel insulted if you tell him that he is being thereby mentally and morally degraded. An American missionary has said, "In the opium smoker there does not seem to be one spark of manhood left, nothing to which we can appeal. In pleading with him we feel utterly helpless and hopeless. It is well for Job's reputation that he never had to deal with opium smokers." This may sound like a too sweeping statement, but it grows out of the bitterness of experience, though individual and isolated that may be. Generally speaking, deprive an opium smoker of his accustomed daily allowance of the drug and his craving for it over-rules all considerations of morals and religion, although the degree of debauchery varies largely according to circumstances.

Instead of eating opium through the mouth as the Hindoos do, opium is smoked in China by inhaling it deep into the lungs. The smoker lies on a couch and spends about a quarter of an hour in preparing his thimbleful of the brown drug. When it has been heated and worked to the proper consistency, he takes up a piece the size of a small pea which is placed in the tiny bowl of his pipe and then lighted at a lamp. Although there are men and women who have become addicted to the use of the opium-pipe for purposes of relieving pain, an overwhelming majority of the people contract the habit through bad associations. These latter habitues find in opium a panacea for the physical and mental ills that are the results of the underworld lives they are leading. Gambling houses, dance halls, and houses of ill fame do much to bring about this condition of body and mind, which should give the civil authorities the greatest concern. The saddest thing of all is that many youth are drawn into it without the slightest notion that they are playing with a serpent while it slowly but steadily coils round them, until they are reduced to skeletons and look half dead.

Opium smokers may differ from each other as much as do other people. This depends largely on the wealth of the individual. If he be a man of means and can afford to live on good nourishing food, opium of course has not the same deteriorating influence as it would on the body of a poor man. His health and strength are longer maintained, and not so quick to succumb to the debasing effects of the habit. The moral and social effects also depend on the temptations a man is led into and the ability or inability to obtain the drug when the craving for satisfaction is roused. This is borne out by Dr. G. E. Pettey, author of "Narcotic drug Diseases and Allied Ailments," as will be seen from the following extracts:

The Thraldom of the Drug

There are very few drug users who have not made many and often very desperate efforts to extricate themselves from the thraldom of the drug, or who have not, by some circumstances or other, been deprived of their drug supply. These efforts at abandonment or periods of deprivation have brought upon them the sufferings incident to the disuse of the drug, and these have proved to be so excruciating and intolerable as thoroughly to convince them that the voluntary abandonment of the drug is entirely out of their power, that what they once blamed others for not doing, they are themselves unable to do.

While such experience may have worked a radical change in their own opinions, they are well aware that public opinion—the irresistible moral force—has not undergone any such change. They are acutely, or possibly morbidly, sensitive to that fact, but they are not changed in their purposes in life, in their desire to have and retain the respect and confidence of their friends and the public in general.

They still love life, and their good name is as dear to them as ever. They feel confident of their own integrity and good purposes, but they know that the drug has become a necessity to them. They also know that if their use of the drug should become known the blighting of public opinion would lacerate their very souls, therefore, in order to shield themselves from criticism and censure, springing from what they now know to be public opinion, they procure their drug and use it in secret.

Thus they start out leading a double life, a life of deception, with a skeleton in the closet that must be kept constantly concealed from public gaze. If the addiction was formed by one who was entirely independent and could secure and use the drug without being interfered with by anyone, he retained his integrity, his business and social standing, etc., to a fair degree, but when the habitue was dependent on some one else for his drug supply and this one a person who did not understand the necessities of his condition, or when his family or friends, or those to whom he was subject, undertook to break the "habit" by withholding the drug supply or the means of obtaining it, or when adverse fortune made it necessary for the drug user to resort to deception and other such means to procure the drug, the perverse traits of character were very prominent.

The above is perhaps the best scientific explanation of the perverse traits of character manifested by opium users to the effects of the drug. It is therefore quite apparent that a scientific treatment of the subject should not overlook the fact that opium addiction is a disease as well as a vice. It must also be realised, however, that when opium is taken regularly, the disease condition necessarily develops. As a rule, the more deep-rooted the habit, the more marked the disease condition will be.

Vilality Is Undermined

No one who has eyes to see and ears to hear can say that opium-smoking is not a crying evil in China today. Its evil effects can be seen in a variety of ways as will be shown in the following paragraphs:

In the initial stage, as stated before, the man of means may resist the deteriorating effects of the opium for a longer or shorter period. But as the habit becomes finally fastened on him, there is a perceptible weakening of body and spirit. The complexion becomes dry like a parchment and the eye dull and listless. The face becomes sallow and the cheeks sunken. With this facial expression is usually associated a thin body and a languid gait. It shows that the poison has permeated the fibres of the skin and the internal organs of the body. The ordinary derangement of the organic functions are impaired appetite and digestion, habitual constipation, and defective action of the liver. The tendency of opium is to check the secretions, so much so that it is no uncommon thing to meet with smokers who have only two or three evacuations from the bowels per mensem. We know of a patient who acknowledged that his bowels moved but once a month and then he had to give up everything and lie by for two or three days. This of course impairs health and weakens the physique. There is a steady and progressive loss of weight and strength, especially where the amount of opium taken is large. When the habit has fixed itself on a man, it usually means a long lingering death for him. The ravages, however, produced by opium smoking on the poor are simply beyond description. The use of the drug destroys his appetite, while impoverished means prevent the due supply even of ordinary food. In general, opium weakens the whole man, rich or poor, and causes him to lose weight and strength. This loss of physical power may not be apparent all at once, but little by little the vitality of the man is undermined unitl he becomes a physical wreck.

Close observations also reveal the changes in reproductive organs. It has been generally admitted that the family of an opium smoker is likely to be extinct in the third generation at the latest. This is explained

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by the hard fact that functions of the reproductive organs, enervated mainly by the autonomic division of the vegetative system, present well-defined disturbances as a result of opium and its derivatives. Striking changes in both the physiologic and the psychic functions of sex come about. Cessation of menstruation occurs in the female, with atrophy and cessation of function of the mammae. Psychically, this is accompanied by more or less complete loss of all sexual desire, and of the emotions associated with sex. In the male, in advanced cases of opiumism, complete sexual impotence is frequently seen. Both sexes, in extreme addiction, are practically rendered emotionally asexual.

The mental changes brought about by the continued use of the drug is still more injurious. All mental powers are stunted and dwarfed. Initiative is lost and despondency increased. Intellectual development is impossible and the will becomes very weak. Thinking is onerous, and keenness of attention is diminished. They become easily tired and their menory fails, particularly in regard to the sequence of events. Certainly no intellectual ambitions or lofty ideals can thrive in a mind constantly beclouded with the fumes of opium. This makes a regular and purposeful activity impossible and is one of the reasons why opium smokers go down hill economically.

Opium smoking is perhaps the most expensive of the vices. Each pipe costs at least 20 cents. If one smokes, say 20 pipes a day, it will cost him 4 dollars, dependent of course on the grade of opium. To the man of wealth, this expenditure on opium may not injure him financially to any appreciable extent, but the habit usually prevents him from looking after his business and thus it proves to be injurious to him both in body and purse. But opium brings untold misery to the poor. It is not uncommon for a coolie to spend from a third to two-thirds of his daily wage for opium. Just as the craving for drink will make a man sacrifice the happiness and lives of his wife and children to appease his morbid thirst, so the craving for opium leads many a man to starve and even sell his wife and children in order to satisfy his unquenchable desire for the drug. Indeed, when a man is in the grip of opium, he must smoke and must do it at all cost.

Opium smoking costs not only money but time as well. An ordinary amount of opium—two candareens—occupies in smoking one to two hours per day, and it takes usually about a quarter of an hour to prepare a pipe to the smoker's satisfaction. Ten to twenty pipes per day are the requirement of an ordinary smoker. Thus opium smoking takes quite a large portion of the available time in a day. There is not much time left for business, if the opium smoker attends to any business at all. This tax upon time and strength is felt as a heavy burden by the man who must earn his own living with his own hand. Loss of employment, poverty, suffering and disgrace usually follow, although they may fail to have any effect on the sodden, stupefied mind of the opium sot.

The time lost to active production in the community is more than a personal loss. It not only paralyzes industry but also creates social parasites. Opium smokers waste their capital in the purchase of a distinctly injurious article. This directly or indirectly prevents the use of the same capital in productive industries. Facts are proving that the opium habit, through the misemployment of capital has caused exports to decline, and the power to purchase imports to decrease. With the exception of a few opium traders who profit by traffic in opium, the loss to society is immense.

Think of the vast devastations opium has brought to the poppy-producing regions in particular and China in general. It is a well-known fact that where poppy is cultivated it saps the fertility of the best land and makes that land unfit for cultivation of grain or rice for a considerable period of time. Although the cultivation is profitable to individuals by increasing their income, it is seriously interfering with the food supplies of the country, which becomes a contributing factor to famines.

It is on the best fertilised land with the most water upon it that the poppy is grown, hence crowding off the land the grains and vegetable that are absolutely needed for human food.

The result has been extreme hardship and even starvation of population in large areas of the land. For fear of government suppression, the farmer plants his opium and wheat in alternate rows. This being the case, he could if the necessity arose tear up the opium and leave the wheat to mature and so would not lose a whole season's use of his land. As a matter of fact, nothing can be prettier than a wide expanse of poppies in bloom, but they are at once beautiful and repelling when one thinks of the toll they are taking in China. It makes one's heart ache when one comes to think of the huge receipts from opium which are used by many military commanders to provide the sinews of war.

Socially speaking, the immediate effect of indulgence in opium is to soothe abnormal impulses, while the ultimate effect is to create a state of idleness and dependency which naturally enhances the desire to live at the expense of others by anti-social means. Under the influence of opium, the smoker suffers in courage and pride because, when his personnality is inflated, everything is satisfactory and nothing matters. Yet at the same time the smoker might be led to commit a violent crime simply because of his peculiar attitude that nothing matters. It is quite safe to say that although the immediate effect of all opiates is to curb criminal tendencies, the continued effect of the drug is to create petty thieves because the lethargy, loss of ambition, idleness and physical depletion produced by the drugs, together with the social and legal difficulties of an addict's career, results in moral deterioration and financial embarrassment. It thus happens that the good resulting from the soothing effect of opium on vicious, aggressive criminals is more than counterbalanced by its deteriorating effects on less abnormal addicts.

Incidentally, opium has become the handiest of all suicidal agents. The facility with which opium can be obtained makes it a great temptation to those aggrieved ones for most trivial causes, such as family quarrels and the like, desire to end their life. Almost every circumstance may be the cause of some one taking opium. For what is easier than in the heat of anger to snatch up a box of opium and swallow the contents? If opium were impossible to get, many lives might be saved. If a reliable record were kept of all who commit suicide with opium every year, the figures would be appalling and almost incredible. This is a deplorable condition which all good men bemoan. But as long as opium is easily obtained, this awful amount of self-destruction will go on.

French Minister of Colonies Will Visit Indo-China

Entrusted with the mission of investigating communist propaganda in the French colony of Indo-China, M. Paul Reynaud, the Minister of Colonies, departed from Marseilles September 11 on a three months' inspection tour. M. Reynaud will oversee anti-communist measures and formulate new development schemes.

M. Reynaud will tour throughout the five provinces forming Indo-China—Annam, Cochin-China, Cambodia, Tonking and Laos. He will confer with French public officials as to the best means to be employed to avoid future bloodshed while favoring the economic development of the country. The Minister has a mandate from the French Government to use all means to rid the country of the spies who, it is alleged, have been working there in the interests of Moscow.

Huge Morphine Smuggling Operations at Dairen

The trial was begun at Dairen in the District Court last month of one K. Koike on a charge of being involved in morphine smuggling. According to evidence introduced at the trial he had bought from foreign sources 942 kilograms of morphine valued at Yen 760,000 between 1926 and 1929. The contraband stock was concealed at the home of a jeweller, and sent in secret to a rice-dealer in the Railway Town, Changchun, through the medium of freight clerks at Dairen Wharves and of train crews every day or two. At Changchun, the contraband had been sold to Chinese customers at a good profit. The first exposure was the result of the interception of a freight clerk named Okajima at Dairen Station who was caught with a quantity of morphine on his person in November, 1929.

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BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

The "Unmarriageable" Chinese Girl

BY HU CHONG (胡 翔)

As a result of over-production many nations of the world, including America, England, Japan, etc. are at present facing the serious problem of unemployment, the solution of which requires the undivided attention and deliberate consideration of its statesmen, professors and sociologists. As to the exact number of the unemployed in China, no reliable and accurate statistics are be available. It is nevertheless safe to say that ninety-five per cent of the population are leading a dog's life without any secure employment.

Besides unemployment, China will be confronted with the problem of unmarrigeableness of her modern girls. By unmarriageableness I do not mean that it is because of their physical unfitness or intellectual inferiority, but I do mean that it is because of their ultra-modernism, materialism, misintepretation of life, desire for so-called emancipation and freedom.

Since China's impact with the West, she has undergone many changes, both political and social. All the moral teachings of her sages have been discarded because of their antiquity. Spiritualism is replaced by materialism. Individualism succeeds familism. The occasional worship of ancestors and the belief in plurality of religions have given way to the worship and the belief in singularity of Jesus Christ. The love for children diminishes as the self desire for happiness and enjoyment increases. Mutual respect is no longer existent. Obedience to parents or teachers, even when it proves advisable, is considered as an act of slavery. Anything and everything is measured in terms of money. To be wedded to old customs is conservative. Anything that is new and imported from the West is universally welcome, while everything that is old and Chinese in origin is frowned down. Extravagance has dogged the footsteps of frugality, and sluggishness those of industry.

It goes without saying that the prosperity and strength of a nation largely hinge on the extent of education of its female citizens, for the girls of to-day are the mothers of to-morrow. In view of this, China has established various grades of schools for girls during the past few years. To its utter disappointment, she has failed to obtain the desired result which is expected of the girls.

It is deeply to be regretted that most girls of to-day attend schools simply for the sake of fashion and in order to secure a certificate. It seems that knowledge has nothing to do with them. The ambition of how to relieve China from foreign aggression and oppression and civil strife is non-existent in their minds. Very few, if any, have the idea to become scientific inventors or social reformers. They know western countries are strong and powerful but why they are so nobody cares to find out. They pay little attention to studies but what they like to care for is how to be modern and romantic in every phase of life. As they belong to the age of new China, they try to break every custom and tradition of ancient times, regardless of whether it deserves observation.

It is doubtful whether to a modern girl love is the holiest thing in the world. It is equally true that love is existent in her mind only when there is money on the part of the opposite sex. The dressing of a modern girl is changeable from time to time and the items of her expenses are numerous. She is a frequent movie-goer and a daily dancing partner. She must live in a magnificent dwelling and ride in a motor-car when going out. To her, shopping is a daily event. She has the absolute liberty to associate with anybody and live whatever life she pleases, no matter how dissolute and romantic it may be.

Instead of surrendering herself to the tyrannical domination of her husband, as her mother has done she is the queen of the family. Her words are laws. She is averse to bringing forth children, though it is the first duty of a woman. She is fond of enjoyment and amusement but loath to do anything. To her divorce means nothing but a child's play.

The husband of a modern girl is not the master of the family, as his father has been, but is forced by financial circumstances to toil from morning till night to supply the needs of the queen. In order to live in peace, though not in comfort, he must be submissive, patient and industrious. In order to please his queen, every whim and every complaint of hers has to be carefully attended to. His coffer must be ever open to her, but, alas! as soon as it is empty, woe to him. Then follows the tragedy of divorce. Thus ends his life.

Who dares to venture to marry a modern girl?

Hankow, September 3, 1931.

Pinpricks and Cancer

BY HAROLD R. ISAACS

PYGMIES can make more noise than giants when hurt. A baby pricked by a pin will squeal louder than an adult ravaged by cancer. Nowhere is this truer than along the Yangtsze and in Szechwan when applied to the relative positions of foreign business men and missionaries as against the greater masses of the Chinese people.

While many individuals among the foreigners command a certain detached admiration, the unfortunate position which they often occupy has been magnified beyond all proportion to their comparative importance. They and their compradoring associates have their pin-pricks. The farmer, the carrier of loads and puller of rickshas suffer more silently from cancer.

When foreign writers permit their interests to make their work sound as though nothing but foreigners' problems were worth consideration, crimes not only of omission are frequently perpetrated. So-called "foreign observers" seem to take themselves too literally. Too few ever seem to observe anything but foreigners. I am still what highly extraterritorial foreigners like to call a "griffin," with less than a year of China under my belt.

It doesn't seem so much the time limit that is required for graduation into experience. You have to drive an otherwise openmined green-ness into the normally barren pastures of the "old China hand" to become a full-fledged extraterritorial. I know the type and shall do my best to remain a neophyte. We're both ignoramuses, but at least I'm an honest one.

I don't suppose there is any such thing as an unbiased "observer." Still the conditions in Szechwan, for example, which strike at the limp pocketbook of the coolie seem to me far more important than the pyramidal tax system with which the foreigner and his compradore must cope. It is purely a matter of proportion.

Stewing in Their Own Juice

The foreign business man and his missionary friend are the victims of circumstances for which they and their respective nations are far from blameless. So far as this is true they are stewing in their own juice.

If the business man *must* hold the Szechwan market, if the missionary must so often get himself and his God involved in property matters resulting almost always in clashes with Chinese, in and out of the churches, then both must agree to take the gaff—and stew on to a turn.

My own objection to this situation was that I had to stew along with them. I am a foreigner in China purely by accident of birth. Despite the fact I had nothing to sell nor any god to set up against all other gods, I had to have mud thrown at me, to squirm under baleful glares and unmistakable epithets, which latter were fortunately unintelligible most of the time. Much of the anti-foreign feeling one meets along the Yangtzse and in the river ports is undoubtedly nonsense and the product of unwarranted propaganda. But only an incorrigible Pollyanna or a counter-propagandist would claim it is without honest basis.

It was encouraging to measure the changing reactions which varied in direct proportion to their distance away from the Yangtzse and its ports. Travelling through parts of Szechwan where the advent of the foreigner is not an infrequent but still a rare occasion, one finds a frankly curious friendliness which grows less and less adulterated as one progresses away from such centers of foreign concentration as Chungking and Chengtu.

The Tooth Brush Ritual

I remember announcing as solemnly as I could in limping Chinese to a curious and attentive group at an inn one evening that I was the *yang go-tz* himself, come in the flesh to devour all Chinese boys under six. As evidence of preparation I produced my toothbrush and fiercely massaged my fangs. The little boys in front didn't seem sure what a *yang go-tz* was but screwed up their noses and squeaked with laughter when I made my carnivorous intentions perfectly clear by diving for one of them.

The watching adults roared and nudged each other excitedly. They watched me wash, followed each morsel of food from plate to mouth in breathless silence, smoked genially with me afterwards and retired with graceful bows when my boy announced I wanted to sleep.

I suppose I was something like a chimpanzee behind bars in a zoo. But the curiosity held warmth and friendliness—not contempt nor hostility. I went to sleep feeling I'd much rather be a chimpanzee than a business man or a missionary.

The plight of foreigners attempting to do business in Szechwan or along the Yangtsze moves me neither to tears nor to congratulation. I see nothing heroic in the dogged attempt they are making to retain a hold on the market despite conditions. Like vaster areas around it, Szechwan is anything but a field to be ploughed by predatory foreign salesmen.

Its vast and unsurveyed stores of coal and iron, its oil, lumber, copper, graphite, asbestos, gold and silver and numberless others stamp it as one of the greatest potential industrial producting areas in the country. Agriculturally it seems to include everything grown fifty degrees either side of the equator, from grapes and oranges to wheat and maize and potatoes. And it is in this area that a little handful of foreigners from huge producing countries are living amid intolerable conditions in order *to hold the market!*

And beyond even that—it is impossible to avoid the realization that the development of these productive potentialities under present world conditions would be little more than another staggering blow at a world already tottering on the shoulders of a weary and aging Atlas. From this point of view the foreign business men who stands by taking it on the chin with nothing in prospect but the knockout blow is not a hero. He's a fool.

Missionaries aren't much better. They aren't any more Christian than the lay representatives from their respective countries and are frequently just as interested in matters of commercial importance. Such of the large missionary community as I met at Chengtu offered what was probably a vivid cross section of mission activity and mission folk.

They are notably undistinguished by any qualities which justify their claim to superiority. They are completely subject to all the conventional bromides which rule the little worlds from which they come, are intensely nationalistic as a rule and never seem to see any contradiction between their working attitude and the ethics they are supposed to represent. As pillars of middle class society they would fit into any community, almost, from London to Los Angeles.

Any early concern with the conditions among Chinese soon gives way to the well-known extraterritorial indifference and a complete willingness to fall in line with the great shoulder-shrugging fraternity.

The Machinery of Superiority

Their mode of life sets up the machinery of superiority. The vast property interests which their presence frequently entails places a commercial aspect on practically everything they do and it is largely on business matters that they are continually coming to grips with Chinese—frequently good Christian members of their own churches! There are some extenuations in a good deal of the educational and medical work they do but the inalterable fact remains that if ye seek the foreign mission in a large Szechwanese city, search for the compound whose walls are exceeded in height only by the city battlements—and there ye shall find it.

Of course I didn't meet *all* the missionaries in Chengtu or Szechwan or anywhere else—and their own good Lord forbid. If I lay myself open to the doleful cry of the biliously scientific—Generalizations!—I can only admit the usual scattered exceptions—and pass on to more important subjects.

So when I come fresh and terribly green upon a scene in which there are a few foreigners trying to rake shekels or converts or both out of a country in which millions are fighting a life and death struggle for sheer subsistence, I find my attention concentrated on the latter—although I found consistently that of them I could discover the least. My limitations divorced me from much hope of getting anywhere near bedrock. But I could not find enough of interest in the foreigners and their doings to distract me from my failure.

Three millions under arms in China. I have had my first glimpse of the other 397,000,000. Faces. Straining backs and shoulders in a thousand different places. I cannot whip coherently into the cool impersonality of newspaper columns the countless, half-remembered, half-absorbed, half-realized impressions.

Shanghai, Sept. 12, 1931.

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The Trial of British Communists at Meerut, India

BY EDGAR SNOW

(Reprinted from The New York Sun)

OF THE several "conspiracy" trials being held in various cities of India and Burma the most prolonged and in some ways amusingly ironic is the notorious Meerut case. In it 31 men are charged with "waging war, or attempting to wage war, against the King-Emperor." The trial has now lasted two years and six months, and the prisoners, who include three Englishmen, have been in jail during that period, or a little longer. It is estimated that at least another year will elapse before a verdict is rendered.

The men were arrested in March, 1929, when the Government came to the aid of Indian textile manufacturers in ending a nine months' strike of the workers. They were accused of having organized a militant labor movement, exhorting the strikers to adopt methods of violence and terrorism, and planning a complete overthrow of the present Government, all of which comprised an effort to deprive the English King of his sovereignty in India.

At the time of this arrest police were bent upon destroying the Indian Workers' and Peasants' Party, an affiliation of the Communist Internationale which gained considerable strength during the textile and railway workers' strike. Those being tried at Meerut were the most prominent leaders of that party. All but a few of them are avowed Communists, a fact which was emphasized by the Court in its refusal to release any of the latter on bail.

The trial at Meerut appears to be an anomaly when considered in the light of the revolutionary propaganda now being disseminated throughout India. Every day hundreds of Indians attend meetings and listen to seditious speeches openly preaching revolution. Hundreds read literature advocating the liquidation of the present Government. Daily, Congress leaders call upon the masses to preserve their "war mentality" and prepare for "the coming struggle with the British Imperialists." Legally, this constitutes treason aimed at the destruction of the King-Emperor's throne. Yet few arrests now take place.

Accused Preach Communism

Meanwhile the 31 alleged conspirators, perspiring in a temperature ranging around 110, are conducting a brilliant and interesting defense. It is unique in that it is planned to expound fully upon the Soviet system of Government, and its application to conditions in India. Bradley, Hutchinson and Spratt, the three English Communists, and their Indian associates, have arranged for each of the accused to present in great detail some special phase of Communism. Thus one prisoner in his statement devoted several days to a discussion of proletariat dictatorship, another dilated upon collectivization, another upon state control of industries, another used for his defense an attack upon the capitalist system and its resultant evils in India.

The trial has thus had the curious effect of enabling newspapers all over India to publish material that under ordinary circumstances would be banned as Communist propaganda. The Communists have reached and perhaps interested a much wider group of the petty bourgeoisie, workers and peasants than they might have done had they been allowed to carry on outside of jail.

When one reads back through the newspaper files since the trial began it is an education in the economics of Karl Marx, and their revolutionary application by Lenin, his associates, and their successors. One notes, also, that the statements made by the defense have been arranged so that a minimum of repetition occurs, each defendant covering different material. Indeed plans are already made to publish, in condensed form, the story of the Meerut trial, which will be used as the handbook of the Communist Party of India.

Some of the most trenchant criticism ever directed at British rule in India has come forth at the Meerut trial, and has been published in the Indian press. For instance, this is a selection from Phillip Spratt, a Cambridge man, who has been on the stand for six weeks and whose statement already has run to more than 10,000 words:

"The substance of the matter is that the British policy, which is directed to two main ends, that is, the exploitation of the country to the maximum and the maintenance of its political control, is chiefly responsible for its (India's) backwardness.

"This policy is shown in several principal ways. These are: first, the low level of the industrial development of the country—there is no doubt that the British policy is one of conscious opposition to industrialization; second, the support of a land system and a social structure which is to a large extent feudal in form; third, the maintenance of an irresponsible absolutist Government which relies directly upon superior military force for its control; fourth, the various well-known measures of social and political character intended to safeguard British rule by keeping the population backward—such as encouragement of the caste system, preserving communalism, and rigidly limiting the spread of mass education.

"The result of this is the terrible condition in which India finds herself today. The standard of living has sunk to the lowest in the world. The Court will agree that I need quote no statistics to prove that. The great majority of the population are living in medieval ignorance, under the rule of feudal or semi-feudal landlords who exploit them mercilessly and practically control their whole lives. Slavery, as admitted by Government publications, still exists, *de facto*, on a considerable scale.

"Ninety-three percent of the population is still illiterate; the standard of culture is far below what it was a century ago; and the former active and progressive forces of Indian civilization have been carefully destroyed. Sanitary conditions are worse than in any other country on earth; the death rate is the highest of all nations." This statement, with a mass of figures later introduced to support its assertions, was published in practically every Indian paper.

Spratt and his fellow prisoners are confined in a special barracks at Meerut. They take their position philosophically and with a properly "materialistic" sense of humor. They call themselves the "Meerut Jail Soviet", hold daily meetings and keep minutes of the proceedings. They published, on a battered typewriter, a journal known as the "Indian Jail Soviet Weekly." Copies of it have been sold outside, and have fetched high sums, which were applied to expenses of the defense. One issue reached Moscow, where it was enshrined in the Soviet Museum. The prosecution objected, however, and this has now been stopped.

In the "Jail Soviet" there is one of the most complete communist libraries in India. It contains the writings of Marx and Lenin and many volumes of minutes of the Komintern. It also holds recent books on Russia by European and American commentators. Most of the library has been contributed by friends and sympathizers in India and abroad.

The trial appears to become more and more embarrassing for the Government. Europeans in India are much irritated by the vast publicity given to it, and an English newspaper in Bombay has called it "a piece of judicial idiocy". Another British paper, *The Manchester Guardian* deplores the short-sightedness of the policy adopted by the prosecution. It is pointed out that had the prisoners been separately tried, in different courts of simple sedition, they would all have been disposed of long ago. "As it is," one journal comments, "we are treated to the spectacle of all India being tutored, from His Majesty's Court, on the essentials of Marx and the destructive theories of Bolshevism. It is bound to produce undesirable effects on the mind of idealistic and impressionable youth in India."

Meerut, India.

Balboa Day Observed at Good Roads Exhibition

A Balboa day celebration was scheduled to take place at the Good Roads Exhibition Grounds in Shanghai September 17. Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, and J. F. Brenan, British Consul-General, and other members of consular bodies from Pacific countries were scheduled to be in attendance.

Y. S. Tsao, chairman of the Good Roads Exhibition Committee, and former president of Tsing-hau College, was announced as the principal speaker. An address was also announced to be made by Alexander Hume Ford, Director of the Pan Pacific Union in Honolulu. Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, presided.

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

New Hopsital for Tsinan at Cost of $100,000

With the approval of the Shantung Provincial Government Committee, the Municipal Authorities at Tsinan have completed plans for the construction of a large modern hopsital at an estimated cost of $100,000. The hospital is expected to be completed early next Spring.

Sungari River Bridge in Need of Repair

A *Kuo Min* dispatch from Harbin on September 9 stated that the bridge across the Sungari River near Harbin is in a dangerous condition and measures are being jointly devised by the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Municipal Authorities there to strengthen the structure in order avoid any mishaps.

Silk Led in Shanghai's Exports to America During August

Statistics released by the local American Consulate reveal that Shanghai's exports to America for the month of August amounted to G. $1,086,632. Silk constituted the largest item with red tea a close second. There were no fish, canned goods or eggs exported during the month.

$3 Million Brewery to Be Established at Pootung

Information emanating from local commercial circles reveals that a gigantic brewery will shortly be established at Pootung with a capitalization $3,000,000. 1,000,000 of the sum, it is stated, will be used for the purpose of erecting a manufacturing plant and a similar amount will be set aside for circulating capital, while the balance will be used for the purchase of machinery.

Currency Loan Drawings Held Here for Principal Redemption

The regular semi-annual drawings for the payment of principal on the 14th Year 8% Loan and the 17th Year Short-Term Currency Loan were held on September 10 at the Chinese Bankers' Club, Shanghai. Bonds to the amount of $2,250,000 were drawn for payment on these two loans. Semi-annual interest amounting to $1,326,000 on both loans will be paid as usual at the end of the month.

Sharp Fluctuation in Kaifeng Flour Market

According to a dispatch from Kaifeng, capital of Honan, in the *China Times*, considerable uneasiness has been aroused among the local community as a result of the sharp fluctuation of the flour market in that city. During the past month, the price of flour was increased by 80 cents per bag and the "Green Brand" flour is now quoted at $4.32 per bag. Officials of the Bureau of Public Safety at Kaifeng are said to be convening a meeting of the leading flour merchants to devise measures against further rise in the quotations.

Business Depression Causes Decline of Manchurian Glass Output

According to a report in the U. S. Commerce Reports, the manufacture of glass in Manchuria was first undertaken by a company organised by the South Manchurian Railway Company at Dairen in 1914. The glass company there at present has a total capitalization of Y.300,000 60 per cent of which is now being held by the South Manchurian Railway. Output of the company in 1930 was valued at Y.700,000, but it is estimated that 1931 production will be 50 per cent below 1930 because of the depressed business conditions. Although foreign engineers were employed at the beginning of operations, there are no foreigners employed at present, the workmen consisting of 25 Japanese and 270 Chinese. American automatic blowing and pressing machines are used, all other machinery being Japanese. The Company manufactures all kinds of cut, blown and pressed glassware and it is estimated that 50 per cent of the output is sold in South China, 20 per cent in Manchuria and the remainder in North China.

Japan's Exports to China in August Recorded Big Increase

According to official returns made public by the Japanese Finance Department through the *Rengo* news service, Japanese exports to China, including Hongkong, during August are valued at Y.26,967,000 and the imports valued at Y.12,989,000 showing a favorable balance to the value of Y.13,978,000. Compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the above figures, however, registered a decrease of Y.4,393,000 in exports and Y.21,000 in imports. The total amount of the excess exports since the beginning of this year figures Y.28,387,000.

Prospect of Silk Industry Brightened With Aid of Loans

With the timely aid of the $4,000,000 silk loan issued by the National Government for the rehabilitation of the silk industry in Kiangsu and Chekiang, many silk factories in the two provinces are considering early resumption of work after many months' suspension and the prospect of the industry seems to have been considerably brightened. According to a report in the Chinese papers, a considerable number of silk factories in Shanghai have received their portions of the loan and in Wusih, 48 factories have benefited, while the alloted shares for the factories in Chekiang have also been distributed. As a direct result of this loan subsidy, 52 factories in Shanghai have already resumed operation.

Bad Weather Conditions Dissipate Hope for Autumn Cocoon Crop

High hopes for a bumper cocoon crop this Autumn in Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhwei are gradually dissipated as a result of the unfavorable weather conditions. At the beginning of the season, the weather was excellent and the farmers were very optimistic. Unfortunately, heavy and incessant rain soon folllowed, resulting in an insufficient supply of mulberry leaves and the damp and chill weather in recent weeks caused the death of many worms. As a result, it is predicted that the cocoon crop will be decreased at least by 40 per cent and Chekiang is said to be the most seriously affected among the three provinces.

Honan Government's Budget Faces Deficit of $4,300,000

A huge deficit of $4,300,000 is now being faced by the Honan Provincial Government for the current year, according to Wang Wu, Financial Commissioner for Honan who reported at a weekly Memorial Service that the Provincial revenue is estimated at only $9,700,000, while the expenditures will aggregate more than $14,000,000. In addition to the estimated expenditures, $2,000,000 for road repairs and $1,000,000 for bandit suppression have not been included in the budget. Notwithstanding the good receipts for the months of July and August, salaries of the officials of the various provincial departments have been three months in arrears.

Flood Relief Loan "Okayed" by Legislative Yuan

The revised regulations governing the issue of the national flood relief loan of $80 millions, to be officially known as the "20th Year Relief Loan", were formally adopted at the meeting of the Legislative Yuan on September 10. The loan is to be issued by the Ministry of Finance in separate instalments. Its proceeds shall be applied for emergency relief, provision of work, and the purchase of foodstuffs for relief purposes. It will bear interest at 8 per cent per annum and the price of issue will be 98. The bonds will be bearer bonds. The entire loan is to be redeemed in 10 years by 20 semi-annual drawings of $4 millions each. To meet commitments for interest and amortization of principal, monthly deposits are to be made with the Central Bank for account of the Sinking Fund Committee.

Nanking Takes Steps to Complete Unfinished Portion of S. H. N. Line

According to information from the Ministry of Railways, definite steps will shortly be taken by the authorities to complete the unfinished portion of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway from Hangchow to Pokwan in order that through service from Shanghai to Ningpo may be made possible in the near future. Construction of this uncompleted section and of a steel bridge over the Tsao Ngo River was projected several years ago, but owing to the lack of funds to finance the project, no concrete measures have been taken. Now with the return of the Italian Boxer Indemnity funds, the Ministry of Railways is being enabled to start work on the line and has ordered the completion of the unfinished portion within a minimum period of time.

Tientsin Wool Export Declines Due to World Trade Depression

During the past few years, Chinese wool has enjoyed a world market and more than 80 per cent of wool in Tientsin was exported annually to meet the demands abroad. The United States has been the largest customer in this commodity, while a very big volume of business was also done with many European countries. Most of the wool imported by America is for making blankets. However, owing to the world trade depression, America's demand for this material has greatly declined and South American wool is preferred to the Chinese import because of its cost. In the meantime, shipments to other countries have also decreased because of the unfavorable economic conditions. Under these circumstances, the Chinese wool industry has suffered heavy reverses and its immediate future is by no means very bright in view of the world economic situation at present.

Dairen Sets Exporting Record for August

Breaking the records of the past years, Dairen's exports for August have established a new precedent and considerable increase is noted as compared with the figures of the previous year. Among the various commodoties exported, beans took the lead totaling 123,480 tons with bean cake coming a close second, 31,371 tons. Kiaoliang and bean oil constitute the third and fourth large exports with a volume of 5,257 tons and 6,886 tons respectively. The sudden increase in the exports during the month is attributed mainly to the large shipments of bean and its by-products to Germany and Japan, both of which countries have a large demand for these commodities for domestic consumption and exportation. Last year, Germany imported only 35,500 tons, whereas for the past six months of the present year, the shipment has already exceeded 92,000 tons. As regards Japan, the demand for bean cakes has increased three or four-fold as compared with the import figures for the same period last year.

$250,000 New Shop Structure to Rise on Avenue Edward VII Site

Forty six-story shops and thirteen hong buildings will soon be constructed upon a site of five mow of land at the corner of Avenue Edward VII, Rue Tourane and Rue Weikwei in the French Concession, according to a report in the Shanghai *Evening Post* on September 5. The new structure is to be constructed in Chinese style but with modern equipment, is to be completed in six months and will entail an estimated cost of $250,000. The builder of the new buildings is a Chinese syndicate whose name has not been divulged. The Republican Land Investment Company is the designer, while Kwei Lai Kee is the contractor. Granite plaster and face bricks, arranged in beautiful patterns and color contrasts will feature the new edifice. The ground floor, however, will be arranged in typical Chinese shop designs. The new buildings will be the first structures in that district to be equipped with private bath tubs. In addition to sanitary installations metal windows will be used throughout the new structures. Towers will be added to the buildings occupying the corners at Avenue Edward VII and Rue Tourane and those at Rue Weikwei and Rue Tourane.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

CONVERSION TO THE AUTOMATIC SYSTEM

Opening of Fokien, the Third New Automatic Exchange

FOKIEN Exchange, to serve numbers beginning with 9, was brought into operation on 13th September.

Please be sure to consult the Telephone Directory of September 1931, as there are many changed numbers. Particular attention is drawn to the change of numbers of many very busy firms. If you have not yet received your Directory, call 61401 and ask for Directory Office.

All users connected with automatic exchanges should be able to recognize the significant tones and to operate the dial. If in doubt about this please call 68099 and ask for an instructor to be sent to you or visit our demonstration office at 619 Nanking Road before the 19th September.

In any difficulty in the operation of the dial .. .. DIAL 01
For information regarding Telephone Numbers .. .. DIAL 09

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

NAPHTHALINE

Flakes & Power

Manufactured by our own factory

at Siccawei

Quality Guaranteed

Price Competitive

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY

581 Foochow Road, Shanghai

五洲大藥房

Bumper Wheat Crop Assured in North China

In spite of the fact that the National Government is importing huge shipments of wheat from America for flood relief purpose, dispatches from North China give definite assurance of a bumper harvest of wheat this Autumn. According to these reports, the wheat crops in Shantung, Honan and Hopei are very promising. In the districts near Hsin Hsiang along the Peiping-Hankow Railway, the harvest is estimated to be 70 per cent. In Yauyang and Chuchow, one mow of best field can be expected to produce one picul of wheat or half picul at the worst. Compared with the harvest of previous year, the increase ranges from 30 to 40 per cent. In Shantung and Honan, the crop has been considerably improved during the recent months, but in Hopei, the prospects are not so bright, yet it is said to be quite satisfactory. In the districts along the Lunghai Railway, the crop is so hopeful that at least an increase of 20 per cent more than that of last year is well assured. According to an analysis conducted by a flour mill in Tientsin, Chinese wheat contains 14 per cent of protein, 75 per cent of starch and 11 per cent of bran and its quality is said to be greatly superior to that of American wheat.

Government Bonds Register Sharp Decline as War Looms in Hunan

Considerable disturbance has been created in the local government bonds market, as war looms between the Government forces and insurgent armies of Canton in Hunan province. According to a report circulated by S.D. Wang and Co., during the week ending September 11, the prices of the bonds have sharply declined and all hopes for an immediate recovery from the prevailing market depression have been dashed. It is anticipated that pending a change for the better in the political situation, a weak market is expected to last for some time.

During the week under review, the bears were selling heavily. On September 10, there was a sudden reaction in the trading on the China Merchants Stock Exchange resulting in a sensational recovery of between .50 and 3.20 points for an average recovery on the eleven active bonds of 1.90 points on September contracts. Later, it was disclosed that the reaction was due to a heavy short trader's realization that he had to cover his heavy sales of the week. Unusual features of the week's activities were fluctuations reaching 5.90 points and the volume of transactions totalling over $128,000.

Consolidated Tax bonds dropped 1.60 and 1.35 points respectively on September and October contracts. The bond led all others in business transacted, clearing over $36,000,000 for September and October deliveries. Another noteworthy development was the loss of 2.10 points by the 18th Year Customs Bonds. It remains to be seen whether or not this is the result of a speculative attempt to bring down the price of this bond. Investors are favoring this fluctuation and have snatched up offers as they came. The 20th Year Rolled Tobacco Bonds fluctuated 4.90 points and were off 1.30 points. The turnover of more than $12,000,000 on this bond represented an increase of $5,000,000 over last week.

Japan and Russia Join Hands to Check Manchurian Rail Development

According to a *United Press* dispatch from Peiping on August 26, what may be described as a Russian-Japanese railway accord looms in Manchuria, under which the two countries would combine their efforts against the rapidly expanding Chinese railways in that district. Three railway conferences have been scheduled this Autumn, at which Japan and Russia hope to settle rate and other disputes, avoid a threatened rate war and liquidate the struggle to divert shipments from the Japanese port of Dairen to the Soviet port of Vladivostock. Two of the conferences will involve the Chinese Eastern railway.

The growing expansion of Chinese railways in Manchuria is bringing Japan and the Soviets together, it is believed. New lines built by the Chinese have diverted traffic both from the Japanese South-Manchurian Railway and the Soviet controlled Chinese Eastern Railway and Ussuri lines. The Chinese have shown more enterprises and determination than their competitors had suspected. In order to attract traffic, an agreement is being sought for a common reduction in freight rates on grain from North Manchuria. The Chinese, to build up their own rail traffic, have persuaded Chinese farmers to cart grain for long distances for shipment over all-Chinese lines. Loss of traffic to Chinese lines has hit the other two railways so hard that they have been compelled to cut staffs and reduce salaries. The world-wide economic depression has made matters worse.

Both the Chinese-Eastern and the South-Manchurian railways have alleged that the Chinese have ignored treaties in building their new lines. Protests have been made by both the Soviets and Japanese, but have had no effect. This has been one of the principal disputes in Manchuria for the past three years. Chinese do not conceal their ambition to cripple the South Manchurian Railway so badly by competition that it will no longer be profitable. Eventually they insist that they can drive the Japanese out of Manchuria by a railway war which now is becoming a focal point for the Sino-Japanese disputes in Manchuria. The present agreements between the Japanese and the Soviets are designed to pave the way for a later battle between the Chinese and Japanese and with the aid of the Soviets, the Japanese position may be strengthened in that unavoidable struggle. It is feared that through the joint pressure of both Japan and Russia and under the pretext of alleged treaty violation, some Chinese lines may be compelled to cease operation, as demanded by the Soviet and Japanese aggressors.

U. S. Waterworks Expert Pledges Fairness in Conducting Probe

In a suitable response at an entertainment given in his honor on the evening of September 10, Nicholas S. Hill, American expert on waterworks, who recently arrived in China to undertake a study of the Shanghai waterworks situation, assured his hosts that he would do his best to fulfil his mission and that he would be fair and just to both sides in conducting the probe. The dinner was given by the Chinese members of the S.M.C. Utilities Committee at the Bankers' Club and was presided over by T. D. Woo, managing director of the Bank of Communications and member of the Shanghai Municipal Council. After extending a warm welcome to Mr. Hill, Mr. Woo said that the arrival of Mr. Hill was an indication that Shanghai is attaching great importance to all municipal problems. He emphasised that "the affair to be handled by our little group gathered here this evening is certainly important, because this group is asked to pass judgment on an issue concerning an essential public utility, the waterworks."

Mr. Woo then recounted how the controversy arose between the Chinese public and the Waterworks Company over a surcharge on the water rate and how a deadlock ensued for several months and finally a *Modus Vivendi* was reached whereby the Chinese consumers agreed to pay, under protest, the increased cost pending an investigation to be conducted by an expert on the different aspects of the Company's administration. The issue had no anti-foreign sentiment, the speaker assured and it is purely an economic problem. He further pointed out that the question largely concerns the Chinese and an equitable settlement can be reached only by a thorough examination of the actual facts of the case to see whether it is really necessary to make the increase and whether it is within the economic capacity of Chinese consumers to bear the increased rate.

As Mr. Hill is shortly to start his inquiries, Mr. Woo expressed the hope that he would lay emphasis not only on the technical side but also on the administrative side, as the fixing of water rate is largely a financial matter rather than a technical one. He further hoped that the fixing of the water rate would be on a silver basis and the standard of living in Shanghai should be taken into consideration.

The meeting represented the Waterworks Commission, newly created by the Shanghai Municipal Council, consisting of members of the Council's Utilities Committee, one American expert, Mr. Hill, one Chinese expert, Z. U. Kwauk and a representative and assistant, Hsiao Ching-yun, selected by the Chinese Realty Owners' Association.

French Concession Led in Building Activities in August

Taking the lead in building activities in Shanghai during the month of August, the French Concession will witness the rise of many new foreign and Chinese buildings in the near future. According to statistics released by the Public Works Department of the French Municipal Council, seven permits for the construction of 114 foreign houses and 23 for 324 Chinese houses were issued by the Department in August and a total of 90 miscellaneous buildings are also to be constructed. The increase of foreign residences in the French Concession is a result of the growing demand for homes by both foreigners and Chinese. The building of Chinese houses is especially active, along Avenue Edward VII where roads have been repaved and widened. From Thibet Road to Kiangsi Road, new buildings are being put up one after another. Other Chinese houses were built in the southern district of the Concession. Permits issued for repairing of houses totalled 157 last month.

Franco-Japanese Spinning Factory Planned in Indo-China

According to a *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo on September 10, Mr. Cott, director of the Indo-China Spinning Company, has submitted an application to the Japanese Department of Commerce and Industry through the French Commercial Attache in Tokyo, recommending establishment of a Franco-Japanese Spinning Factory in Indo-China. According to the French promoter, French Indo-China annually imports 250,000,000 Francs worth of cotton yarn, while the domestic outputs scarcely exceed 100,000,000 Francs. In order to take advantage of this situation for the further development of the spinning industry in Indo-China, Mr. Cott proposes the creation of a joint Franco-Japanese Spinning Factory with a capital of 25,000,000 Francs which are to be shared equally between Japan and France, the former in addition furnishing technical skill and the latter land and buildings.

Huge Quantity of Russian Oil to be Released on China Market

A lengthy report in the *North China Daily News* on September 12 revealed what is regarded as the first and largest oil deal this year will shortly be concluded with the Kwang Hwa Petroleum Company in Shanghai by the Russian state oil enterprise, the Soviet Oil Trust. The report disclosed that representatives of the Soyuznef, as the Soviet Oil Trust is known, in Shanghai are completing negotiations with the Company for the immediate quantity introduction of Russian kerosene in the China market, two tankers, loaded with 2,500,000 gallons, now lying at Vladivostok harbor awaiting orders. While the amount which the Soviet Oil Trust desires to dispose of in China is but approximately 1,500,000 gallons per month at the present, the belief prevails that this is simply an opening wedge with an effort to dominate the situation and find an outlet for lubricating oils and other refined products to come later, when the Soviet monopoly is firmly established. What effect this sudden invasion of the China market by the Russian product will produce can not at present be predicted, but it is feared that a stern price war may be inaugurated in the local oil market. As a protection against such an event, the Soviet Oil Trust is declared to have offered to supply kerosene and gasoline to its Shanghai distributors at a figure permitting them to undersell all competitive petroleum products by ten cents per gallon, no matter how low the price may be driven.

Since the establishment of its Shanghai offices eight months ago,the Soviet Oil Trust, with P. A. Lebanoff as local manager, has been planning for the invasion of the Chinese market. The Trust at first sought some firm with distribution facilities to act as its agent and then efforts were made to induce local capitalists to form a new petroleum distribution unit with tankage and tinning equipment, but both schemes have not met with success. Now, the Soyuznef decides to sell its oil outright and negotiations are believed to have narrowed down to the Kwang Hwa Petroleum Company, the largest Chinese distributing concern and the only independent company in South China with an installation of tanks and packing equipment of its own.

Kin Chien-kun, director of the Company, when interviewed by the N.C.D.N. representative, admitted the situation and declared that his Company would handle the Russian product if a satisfactory arrangement could be concluded. He said that if the Kwan Hwa Petroleum Company agrees to handle Russia kerosene, this can be done without disturbing the local market in any way or precipitating a price war. This for the reason that the Company has distributors throughout China and can easily absorb 1,500,000 gallons of Russian oil per month. All that the Company has to do is to cease to buy that quantity of kerosene from California, substituting the Russian for the American product. The oil producers in California will be the only ones at all affected by the transaction. Mr. King assured that no kerosene will be dumped on the market and the change from American to Russian oil will hardly be noticed as the latter simply will be absorbed in the normal course of business. A different situation, however, would develop if the Soviet oil should be marketed here through some other concern not having widespread distribution facilities, Mr. King believes.

Regarding the transportation of the Soviet oil to Shanghai, Mr. King stated that the kerosene would be delivered to Shanghai in bulk via tankers from Batum or other Black Sea ports. For some months past, the Kwang Hwa Petroleum Company has been purchasing the oil shipped in here by the Soviet Trust in drums from Valdivostok, the quantity of which has not been large. These purchases were made from the Soyuznef to prevent the shipments from affecting the local market. Extensive tankage facilities exist in Vladivostok and new tanks costing $700,000 were recently erected in Harbin by the Russian controlled Chinese Eastern Railway. No installation for the tinning of petroleum products however exists in Siberia, as far as is known here. Neither has the Soviet Trans-Siberian Railway a sufficient quantity of tank cars to haul petroleum products to the Far East by rail, even if economical.

According to information from other sources, the Soyuznef has been sounding out local manufacturers of tins as well as negotiating with other possible kerosene distributors in this territory. It was found impossible to secure a sufficient supply of tins to handle any appreciable quantity of oil, while the National Government is said to have frowned upon any effort on the part of the Trust to buy or lease any land for erection of tank-

(*Continued on page 117*)

In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of RIDA JOUROLMON, Deceased

Cause No. 3385

Special Proceedings No. 762

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RIDA JOUROLMON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 5th 1932, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. H. MAXCY SMITH,
August 29, 1931. c/o Mission Treasurers,
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai.

Men and Events

Miss Mary Ferguson, daughter of Dr. John C. Ferguson, departed for America from Yokohama last week.

Mrs. Frank Drake and daughter Dorris, returned to Shanghai this week from a vacation spent in the United States.

Sinim Lodge, A. F. & A. M., held its annual meeting at the American Masonic Hall, Shanghai, Tuesday, September 15.

Cases of bubonic plague have occurred in northern Shensi near the border, according to recent telegrams from that area.

Mrs. Victor Keen, wife of the correspondent of the New York *Herald-Tribune*, has returned to Shanghai from a vacation at Tsingtao.

M. Shigemitsu, the newly appointed Japanese Minister to China, presented his credentials to President Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking Monday, September 14.

H. R. Greatwood, representative of the Union Oil Company of California departed this week on a two months' trip through North China and Manchuria.

Colonel Savada who was for several years in charge of the Japanese War Mission in Harbin, has been replaced by Colonel Harugesi Hiakutaki of the Japanese General Staff.

E. M. B. Ingram, Counsellor of the British Legation, has returned to Peiping from leave in England. He will probably return to Nanking shortly to act as "liaison officer."

The following from the Dallas, Texas, *News*:—"The report that China wants to fight Japan probably has been greatly exaggerated, considering that China can't whip even itself."

Miss Ruth Hill, the newly arrived general secretary of the Shanghai Y.W.C.A., was entertained at a tea Friday afternoon, September 11, by members of the International Business Girls' Council.

Dr. Ludwig Rajchman, Director of the Health Section of the League of Nations, arrived in Shanghai September 13. Dr. Rajchman is Adviser on Health matters to the National Health Administration.

The Panchen Lama was due to leave Hailar for Peiping during this week. He is returning for another visit to Nanking to attend the Fourth National Congress of Kuomintang Delegates on October 10.

General William Crozier, who was Chief of Ordinance of the American Army during the World War, is again a visitor to the Far East, accompanied by Mrs. Crozier. General Crozier, now retired, visits the Far East every few years.

The Japanese Consul-General in Harbin, Mr. Okhashi, accompanied by the senior secretary of the Consulate, Mr. Suguikhara departed for Vladivostok last week and later visited Blagoveschensk, Habarovsk, and Chita, returning to Harbin by way of Manchuli.

Vernon Nash, director of the School of Journalism of Yenching University, Peiping, has been appointed director of publicity for the National Flood Relief Commission at Shanghai. Mr. Nash is a graduate of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri.

Charges of robbery, malfeasance and receiving bribes were preferred by the Shanghai Municipal Police against four Chinese constables, Nos. 3217, 1637, 2869 and 3086, all attached to the Sinza Police Station, before Judge Ng in the First Special District September 11.

Lien Sheng-hai, Acting Minister of Railways, who recently tendered his resignation, has been instructed by the National Government to remain in office. Minister Lien is being assured of support by the Government in his many projects for the development of the Railways.

The Rev. Paul G. Hayes, who has been acting as pastor of the Community Church during the summer, returned to his post at Wuhu last week. Pending the return of the pastor, the Rev. E. W. Luccock, the Rev. A. R. Kepler, chairman of the service committee of the church, is officiating.

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, arrived in Harbin September 5. He accompanined his daughter to the station of Manchuli, who is on her way to England via Siberia. Sir Miles was given a dinner by the Harbin merchants and a banquet by the British Consul General during his short stay there. Sir Miles spent several days on a hunting trip in the Hingan Ranges before returning to Peiping.

S. Aoki, who for the past five years has served as judge of the Japanese consular court in Shanghai has been ordered to return to Tokyo where it is believed he will be promoted to a higher rank. H. Shimokawa, until recently judge at the Tokyo District Court, succeeds Mr. Aoki in Shanghai.

A rumor is afoot in Harbin that during the recent visit of Count Uchida to that city it was decided that the South Manchuria Railway Company would assign Yen 100,000 for publishing a newspaper in Manchuria which is to serve the purpose of bringing the Japanese and the Chinese to a closer understanding.

S. C. Leung, acting general secretary of the National Committee of Y.M.C.A. in China, and Eugene E. Barnett, of the same organization, who have been attending the World's Y.M.C.A. Conferences in Toronto, Canada, and Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., were due to return to Shanghai by the s.s. *President Hoover* September 18.

Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McCracken of St. Luke's Hospital were at home on Thursday, September 11, in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Dunlap who previously were connected with the Rockefeller Hospital in Peiping, but are now residing in Shanghai. The reception was held at Dr. and Mrs. McCracken's home at 5 Avenue Petain, French Concession.

Morris J. Harris, representative of the *Associated Press* at Shanghai, who is now home on leave, has been appointed manager of the Manila office. Mr. Harris will return to the Far East in October. Glen Babb, Far Eastern representative of the *Associated Press*, who now has charge of the Shanghai office, will remain here until next March.

A memorial service was held at Central Party Headquarters in Nanking September 9 to commemorate Dr. Sun Yat-sen's first Revolutionary attempt at Canton in 1895. President Yu Yu-jen presided and a large group of Government and Party leaders, including President Chiang Kai-shek, Messrs. Wu Chih-hui, Chang Ching-kiang, C. T. Wang and Shao Yuan-chung were present.

A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking September 9 stated that the *Rengo* News Agency, having through its general manager, Inosuke Furuno, expressed regret over certain news reports sent by some of their correspondents in China, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has agreed to accept such expression of regret and arrange for the restoration of press facilities and courtesies formerly accorded to *Rengo*.

Two Chinese who represented themselves as pickets of the anti-Japanese boycott society stopped the carts containing the baggage of M. Samarcq, a French citizen connected with the Credit Fencier, in the ex-German Concession of Tientsin on the afternoon of September 3 and demanded the right to search it. The baggage was held up until midnight until arrangements were made for its release.

A Junkers seaplane, type F13, piloted by Captain Betram of the Chinese Air Service, stared from Lake Templin, near Berlin, September 11, enroute to China via India. At Rangoon, the plane will take aboard the Chief of the Chinese Air Service and then visit Chinese settlements at Sumatra and Java, flying eventually from Soerabaya direct to Nanking, where the plane will be delivered to the National Government.

A correspondent writes to *The Review* with reference to a remark by the Harbin correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* in describing as "pin pricks" the attitude of the Chinese authorities in not recognizing foreign consuls until due notice of their appointment has been sent to the Chinese Government, comments that it is not irregular for China to expect the same courtesies as are accorded other countries.

The Chinese river police seized 150 ounces of opium aboard the s.s. *Suiping*, at anchor near the Nantao Bund, Shanghai, Thursday afternoon, September 10. Three smugglers were arrested after a struggle. While four of the police were searching the cabin of the chief steward another member of the crew came along and locked them in. The imprisoned police blew their whistles and were released by other members of the search party.

The bulletin issued September 11 by the Central Cholera Bureau, Shanghai, of which Dr. Wu Lien-teh is director, reported that the week August 30-September 5 had shown a considerable increase in the number of cholera cases, but all had been of an unusually mild character. Out of the 48 cases recorded in Greater Shanghai, all recovered under treatment; in the International Settlement, 11 cases were recorded with one death; in the French Concession, eight cases with no death. The total for the whole Shanghai area were 97 cholera cases with only one death.

(*Continued on page 116*)

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

With an authorized Capital of Shanghai Taels 1,000,000.00 fully paid and Francs 8,000,000.00 fully paid

Head Office: 7 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai
Paris Office: 85 Rue St. Lazare
Saigon Office: 26 Rue Chaigneau

Mathematical Reserve Investments at Cost, as at 31st August 1931

Premium Bonds $2,000

MUNICIPAL LOANS AND DEBENTURES	
Hankow 3rd S. D. A.	$229.823.45
French Municipal Loan	358.894.08
DEBENTURES IN PUBLIC COMPANIES	
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	14.485.43
Grand Hotel de Pekin	4.200.00
Societe Hoteliere du Siam	35.000.00
DEBENTURES IN REAL ESTATE COMPANIES	
China Realty Co.	2.025.000.01
DEBENTURES IN CLUBS AND SOCIETIES	
Cercle Sportif Francais—Shanghai	151.435.43
Hankow Club	16.441.93
Hankow Race Club	100.000.00
Cercle Gaulois—Hankow	42.026.78
CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS	
Chinese Government 2½ per cent Surtax Treasury Bonds 2nd Issue	1.068.040.53
Chinese Government 14th, Year 8 per cent Bonds	100.513.63
Chinese Republic 17th Year Short Term Currency Loan	3.355.230.60
National Government 17th. Year Rehabilitation 8% Short Term Bonds	2.226.452.15
Chinese Government 18th Year Disbandment Bonds	158.247.72
Chinese Government 5% Reorganization Gold Loan 1913	7.013.983.46
18th Year Rolled Tobacco Tax—2nd Issue	46.652.83
19th Year Rolled Tobacco Tax—3rd Issue	321.266.82
20th Year Rolled Tobacco Tax—4th Issue	838.689.27
18th Year Troop Reorganization Bonds	117.546.55
SHARES IN REAL ESTATE COMPANIES	
Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient	190.286.40
Asia Realty Co.	222.055.99
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	883.893.57
SHARES IN INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS	
Siam Cement Co., Ltd.	29.625.00
Cie. Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage de Shanghai	493.802.27
FIXED DEPOSIT—HARBIN	170.000.00
SIAMESE 6% STERLING LOAN 1924	68.668.07
REAL ESTATE	6.169.403.98
MORTGAGES	3.640.033.27
LOANS TO BONDHOLDERS AGAINST THEIR BONDS	17.047.712.00
	$47.139.411.22

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Extraterritoriality

The End of Extraterritoriality in China. By Thomas F. Millard. Shanghai: The A.B.C. Press.

(Reprinted from the Japan Chronicle)

Extraterritoriality is not the longest word in the language, but it is used so much that there is a desire to shorten it. Some American journalist took the heroic measure of cutting it down to extrality, which suits the head-line editor excellently; but in his new book on the subject Thomas F. Millard follows Sir Francis Piggott, and calls it Exterritoriality, which may be more defensible etymologically but still leaves the word pretty long. Mr. Millard gives a brief summary of extraterritoriality as a political principle, showing that originally it was in vogue where religious law was rather more important than secular law. The attitude towards it varies very greatly with different countries' feeling of responsibility towards their subjects. Nowadays it is regarded as a stigma of inferiority to allow aliens to be tried by their own judges and under their own law; but when extraterritoriality was first instituted it was not generally viewed in any such light. Mr. Millard does not mention that, in the case of Japan, the suggestion that there should be settlements where foreigners should administer their own laws came from the Japanese themselves: it was the easiest solution of a difficult problem. Mr. Millard does mention, in the case of China, that the Chinese, though convinced of their own superiority to everybody else, did not trouble about the legal standing of their nationals abroad. In the case of the Japanese, the man who went abroad was regarded as having cut himself off from his kind. In both countries, no doubt, it was regarded as everybody's own business to keep out of the clutches of the law by every possible expedient; and both, no doubt, judged with a certain accuracy that the man who was foolish enough to get into trouble abroad could hardly suffer worse things than he would have done at home. It is a pity that this was so, especially as the tradition may still linger and may work both ways! Extraterritoriality was abolished in Japan when there was a general good feeling, and nobody would want it to be restored; yet, after all these years, there are sometimes Press campaigns against a foreigner who gets into trouble, charges are brought against him quite recklessly, and the judiciary is exhorted to vindicate the laws of Japan against insulting foreigners. The matter being of much longer standing in China, and feeling being much more strained, misgivings must be keen in regard to abolition, even among those who feel that international good will requires it. That the countries which permitted extraterritoriality, such as China, Japan and Turkey, seldom had much care for their own nationals abroad, is no reason why other countries should not have such care. As a general rule the foreigner in England, America, France, or Germany is not discriminated against, but he often needs help and advice which is not forthcoming. The spirit of Government responsibility for nationals underlying extraterritoriality needs to be expanded rather than contracted.

Mr. Millard points out that it is somewhat futile to cite such cases as that of the disappearance and supposed murder of Mr. Thorburn as showing that it is impossible to abolish extraterritoriality, for such things happen in spite of extraterritoriality and are not prevented by it. The remedy for such happenings can be secured only through diplomatic channels. As regards civil suits it is pointed out that a case against a Chinese has to be heard in a Chinese court, under extraterritorial conditions. "Foreigners lose lawsuits with Chinese in foreign courts in China about as often as they lose them in Chinese courts." This is a rather vague statement and gets nowhere. Mr. Millard mentions the numerous complaints about the difficulty of getting justice in a civil suit in the Japanese courts. The only remedy, he suggests, is to be careful and not take chances. He says that the foreign firms in China to-day who do business most successfully are those which avoid the courts and trust to compromise and arbitration. Of course, the litigious person is seldom successful in any country. At the same time, it is a step backwards rather than forwards to have to adjust one's affairs in such a way that it is impossible to get into court. Mr. Millard puts a little too much faith in the fact that the new Criminal Code has been pronounced by lawyers to be very much like that of Switzerland. It might be like that of Utpoia. Everything in a code depends upon how it is administered, and there is an ancient tradition in China which is not attractive—one which Japan has not altogether purged out of her system yet.

The chief requirements in order to allay misgivings in the abandonment of extraterritoriality are reasonable police protection and a tolerable administration of criminal law. Mr. Millard points out that it is unreasonable to make a fuss and hold China responsible when a missionary who has ignored an official warning of danger gets killed or kidnapped by bandits. But the question is rather whether such security as at present obtains in Shanghai will be unimpaired under Chinese jurisdiction. People are in danger from criminals in the best regulated cities, but not in nearly so much danger as in the worst regulated. Some time ago, when Mr. Fessenden was on his travels he was reported by an American paper as saying that there was plenty of crime of the Chicago variety in Shanghai, but that the foreign community were not its victims. It would be interesting to hear some Chinese comment on this statement. If Mr. Fessenden was accurately reported, the fact is not entirely to the credit of the municipal administration. But even if the foreign community enjoys a "unilateral" safety, it would not willingly give it up. If the foreign municipality fails to protect Chinese, a Chinese municipality could hardly be expected to protect foreigners. But perhaps Mr. Fessenden was not correctly reported. It is certainly true that a very large number of Chinese consider themselves safer within the settlements than without.

The foreign municipalities Mr. Millard points out are a question apart from that of extraterritoriality; but it may be supposed that in the Chinese mind they are as closely linked as they are in the minds of most foreign residents. Foreigners contemplating the disappearance of municipal jurisdiction will feel anxious as to whether roads will be kept up, and, above all, as to whether the water-supply will deteriorate to the quality thought good enough in the Chinese city—which received a very bad report at the time of a cholera epidemic a few years ago. Mr. Millard points out that it is absurd to talk of the foreign colony "making" Shanghai when it is not two per cent. of the population and does no manual work; but at the same time, without that two per cent. cities like Shangahi do not seem to arise. However, Canton has improved itself; and we may suppose that the Chinese idea of municipal administration will in time line up with the European. Mr. Millard is undoubtedly right in the belief that, since rendition and the abolition of unequal treaties have become a general demand, and as the conditions that called the Settlements into being and made extraterritoriality necessary have passed away or are rapidly passing, the Chinese demand cannot be resisted indefinitely. The wisest course would be to meet the Chinese halfway, taking definite guarantees for the protection of the interests of the foreign communities such as the Nanking Government would be glad to give to-day but which some future government might reject. The fact that it is doubtful whether the writ of Nanking runs in every part of China need not make any difference. The Powers have never found any difficulty in requiring that a Government that they recognise assumes the responsibilities of the one that it has succeeded. Perhaps the chief value of Mr. Millard's book lies not in his arguments supporting the Chinese view, but in the collection that he presents to the reader of historic and relevant facts and documents. The literature of the subject has become portentously vast, but this is undoubtedly a valuable contribution.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The August issue of *Rassegna Numismatica*, a financial journal published at Rome, Italy, discusses the German monetary crisis. It also contains much valuable international commercial and financial information.

The August 5 edition of *Foreign Policy Reports* is devoted to "Trade Barriers and the League of Nations." Discussing this subject, Harvey J. Bresler says the two major efforts of the League to attack the political barriers to international trade have not achieved their aim.

The *Visva-Bharati Quarterly*, (Calcutta) founded by Rabindranath Tagore, for June, contains articles by Mr. Tagore, Madame Wajia, Dhurjati Prasad Mukherjee, Suniti Kumar Chatterji, and others.

Good Roads Exhibition Opened Before Large Sino-Foreign Gathering

In the presence of a large Sino-foreign gathering, including many high dignitaries of the National Government and amidst the martial strains of the Chinese municipal band, the Good Roads Exhibition was opened in Shanghai last Saturday morning, September 12 by Dr. C.T.Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the National Good Roads Association. In his opening speech, Dr. Wang stressed the importance of extensive road development as a means of opening up the country and traced his interest in the movement to the influence exercised upon him by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen who advocated railway and road development as a practical measure ef saving the country.

The ceremony was presided over alternatively by S.U Zau, vice-Minister of Industries and Y.S.Tsao, chairman and vice-chairman of the Exhibition. Among those present were: Dr. H.H.Kung, Minister of Industries, representing the National Government; Mayor Chang Chun of Greater Shanghai Municipality, representing President Chiang Kai-shek; Chu Min-yi, member of Central Executive Committee; representatives from various provinces and municipalities; leading members of the local consular body; and Geore F. Bauer, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of the United States, many of whom made short speeches commending the good work which has been carried on by the National Good Roads Association. Mr. Bauer, in an address, urged among other things a nation-wide system of highways. He said that the Exhibition would mark not a highway beginning, because China is beyond that, but rather the co-ordination of those roads already constructed and only requiring to be linked together. As roads are gradually developed in China, he continued, tremendous opportunities for work and business development will be created; further, he outlined four basic principles for the development of a highway system in this country.

The Exhibitition ground covers a spacious area of more than ten acres at a site on Avenue Petain in the French Concession with a huge and impressive arch entrance and a large tent-like hall covered with mats standing in the center, surrounded by booths for the housing of the exhibits. The exhibits cover a wide range of commodities and a large number of motorcars and trucks of all makes are in evidence. Among the exhibitors may be mentioned the General Motors, Ford Motor Exports Inc., Asiatic Petroleum Company, Union Oil Company, Standard Oil Company, China United Engineering Co., Siemssen & Co., Electric Service Corp., S.M.C., Shanghai Telephone Co., Commercial Press, Ltd., Joint Province Good Roads Exhibits, etc.

One of the most interesting exhibits is that of the Good Roads Association, showing how various types of highways are constructed throughout the world and are being built in this country at the present time. The Exhibition was formally opened to public visitors since Tuesday this week and in order to arouse public interest entertainments including dancing, motion-picture shows, etc., will be given nightly on the Exhibition grounds.

The Exhibition is to last for three successive weeks. During the second week, a series of conferences will be held to be participated in by the leading officials of the National Good Roads Association and representatives from various provinces and municipalities, at which the various transportation problems will be discussed and recommendations adopted as to how to hasten road development in China.

Marriage of Four Members of "China Press" Staff

Four members of the editorial staff of the *China Press*, Shanghai daily newspaper, are parties to weddings that are either taking place this week or next. The contracting parties are:

Kenneth S. Christian, news editor, and Miss Nevada Semenza, woman's page editor, both of the *China Press*.

Pat Mc Grady, feature writer of the *China Press*, and Miss Grace Robertson, of Seattle.

Earle A. Selle, assistant news editor of the *China Press*, and Miss. Tamara Arcus of Shanghai.

THE END OF EXTERRITORIALITY IN CHINA

By Thomas F. Millard, LL.D.
Adviser to the Government of
The Republic of China

This book, just published, contains a resume of the institution of exterritoriality in China and the reasons and methods of the Chinese Government in bringing the system to an end. It gives details of the new Special Court Chambers where cases involving foreigners will be tried after next January 1, a synopsis of the new Chinese civil and criminal codes, and other information of interest. It indicates probabilities about the future of foreign residential concessions in China. Only a limited edition of the book has been published. Copies can be obtained, as long as the edition lasts, from Kelly & Walsh and from the Chinese American Publishing Company, Shanghai. Price in China, $5.00

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

MEN AND EVENTS

(*Continued from page 112*)

Yusuke Tsurumi, a prominent publicist, has been named as one of the Japanese delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations at Hangchow.

Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Kung will be at home at their residence, 383 Route de Sieyes, French Concession on Friday, Sept. 18 at 4:30 o'clock in honor of Baron Jukao.

General Chang Ching-hui, President of the Military Advisory Council, intends to return to the Capital to resume his duties before October 10, according to a Harbin message.

British residents in Tientsin held a mass meeting in Gordon Hall September 15 in order to oppose the giving up of extraterritorial rights and the rendition of the concession.

Mrs. Frances A. Carl of St. Louis, Mo. and her niece Miss Camilla Collins, who have been visiting in Shanghai for some time, have departed for Peiping. They are on a trip around the world. Mrs. Carl's husband who died several years ago was connected with the Chinese Maritime Customs.

The third annual general meeting of the National Child Welfare Association of China will be held on Saturday September 26, at four o'clock in the Assembly Room of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, corner of North Soochow and North Honan Roads, Shanghai.

A Moscow message states that the 23rd meeting of the Sino-Soviet Conference was held September 11 when the question concerning the authority and power of the General Affairs and Railway Tracks Departments of the C. E. Railway was the subject of protracted discussion.

The German aviators, Otto Koelber and Johannes Rathje, who were recently freed after having been detained by the Outer Mongolian authorities for two months, arrived at Manchuli September 14. Their machine, a Junkers monoplane, is still being detained by the Mongols.

C. J. Chancellor has arrived in Shanghai to assume the position of general manager of *Reuters* service in the Far East. W. Turner, who has been general manager for many years, is departing at the end of the year for London where he has been appointed to a high position in the home office.

General Chiang Tso-pin, the newly-appointed Chinese Minister to Tokyo, is proceeding to his post by way of Korea where, on behalf of General Chiang Kai-shek, hes will extend aid to the Chinese victims of the recent riote. He said in an interview at Peiping that negotiations were still procoeeding at Nanking between Dr. C. T. Wang and Mr. Shigemitsu regarding the outbreak.

An epidemic of bubonic plague has broken out at Tupanchin, a town near Linhsien in western Shansi. Already this virulent disease has claimed nearly a hundred lives, while many others are lying at death's door. Upon receipt of the report, the Shansi Provincial Government immedialy dispatched physicians there to prevent the spread of the plague.

A cable message from Geneva September 15 announced that the Assembly of the League of Nations had elected China, Panama and Spain to fill non-permanent seats on the League Council. Of the fifty votes cast, two of which were declared void, China received 48, Panama 45 and Spain 43. This is the first time in the history of the League when any State was elected unanimously.

Dr. L. O. Howard, internationally known scientist, addressed an open tea meeting at the Astor House Tuesday afternoon, September 15. Dr. Howard, who has been head of the United States Department of Entomology for a number of years, is a round-the-world guest of the Pan-Pacific Union. His lecture here was under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Association and the China Society of Science. The theme of Dr. Howard's discourse was that some day there will be a republic of the world.

An Intimation Regarding Extraterritoriality

The *Shun Pao*, prominent Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, September 11 stated that in view of the fact that extraterritoriality will end on January 1 next, the Chinese judicial authorities will after that date take up all foreign civil and criminal cases. Realizing that the present office space is too limited, the First District Court of Shanghai has received instructions from the Ministry of Justice to build a five-story building to meet the situation. The Ministry has assigned $100,000 for the construction of the new building. Tenders for the work have been invited.

Who's Who in China

Kao Tsi-chu, army officer; born at Lushan, Honan, 1898; received his preliminary education at Peiping, 1913; entered the Paoting Military Officers' College, 1918 and after graduation, was appointed a staff officer in Feng Yu-hsiang's army; joined the Whampoa Military Cadets College, 1924 and participated in the campaigns against the Kwangsi militarists in the East River region, 1925; promoted commander of 52nd regiment of the 18th Division of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, 1926; lived in retirement, 1927-28; appointed director of the Political Training Department attached to the Military Headquarters, at Kaifeng 1929; chief staff officer to the Commander of the Border Defense Force of Honan and Shensi, 1930; Commander of the 5th Nationalist Army which has been reorganised into the new 20th Division, of which he remains the Commander up to the present, 1931; besides being engaged in troop training and bandit suppression activities, he is tremendously interested in road building and other constructive work and in the study of social and agricultural sciences and economics; address: Headquarters of Commander of New 20th Division, Chow-Chia-kow, Honan.

郜子舉
Kao Tsi-chu

郜子舉，年三十三歲，河南魯山人，民國二年就學於北京。民國七年考入保定軍官學校。畢業後，充馮玉祥部上尉參謀。民國十三黃埔軍官學校成立，被聘入粵，充區隊長隊長等職。十四年東江討楊劉各役，均往參加。十五年擢升第十八師第五十三團團長。十六，十七兩年退職家居。十八年就開封政治部主任。十九年任豫陝邊防軍參謀長。因蔣何二公之敦促，遂改編樊鐘秀部爲新編第五軍，任軍長職。後奉令縮編爲新編第二十師，改任師長。現所部分駐河南周家口等地，從事訓練及剿匪。訓練之餘，頗注意地方事業，于築堤植樹修路諸端，成著勞績。暇則讀書，潛心於社會政治經濟諸學。氏性喜農業，曾試驗養雞，以平民生活自勵。嘗謂國家統一，當赴西洋各國研究農學，以遂其初志云。

Resumption of Nanking-Peiping Airmail Servlce

The Nanking-Peiping air mail and passenger service was announced to be resumed on Thursday, September 17. An airplane is to leave Nanking and Peiping every morning (except Mondays) on the following schedule:

North-bound—Leave Nanking 8 a.m.; Hsuchow 10.25 a.m.; Tsinan 12.35 p.m.; Tientsin 2.50 p.m.; arrive Peiping 3.40 p.m.

South-bound—Leave Peiping 8 a.m.; Tientsin 9.05 a.m.; Tsinan 11.20 a.m.; Hsuchow 1.30 p.m.; arrive Nanking 3.40 p.m.

The Nanking-Peiping planes are timed to meet the Shanghai-Hankow planes at Nanking for the transfer of mails from and to Shanghai every morning and afternoon.

IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 111)

age and an assembly plant. Despite the fact that the Trust is declared to be willing to enter into favorable contracts for distribution purposes, private parties are loath to undertake to create an organization on their premises. This is due to the fact that the Soviet is alleged to have defaulted on previous oil obligations in other parts of the world and after a few shipments have been made to Shanghai, the delivery of oil might cease for some reason, political or otherwise, leaving the distributor with an expensive plant and inferior outlet but no source of supply. Regarding this angle of the situation, Mr. King declared that the Company would not be affected and if the Soviet oil supplies fail, it would always be possible to return to the California sources, where an overproduction exists and oil is always available. Asked just how soon the negotiations with the Oil Trust will be concluded and the terms thereof, Mr. King declines to divulge, nor the local officials of the Soyuznef who steadfastly refused to disclose anything about the deal at all. Inasmuch as the two tankers now in Vladivostok harbor are kept with steam up and ready for sea, it is anticipated that matters will be brought to a final climax in the immediate future.

Soviet Seeks Commercial Monopoly in Manchuria by Increased Dumping Operations

What seems to be an evident attempt to create a commercial monopoly in Northern Manchuria is being launched by the Soviet Government, as enormous quantities of Russian commodities are said to have been dumped on the Russian-Chinese border ready for release to flood the Manchurian market. According to a Harbin dispatch in the *China Press* on September 13, the dumping has amounted to strking figures and grave concern is felt in commercial circles in Manchurian provinces. The reports compiled by the Customs at both Suifenho and Manchuli reveal that the Soviet imports for the period from January 15 to July 15, 1921 amount to the total value of $22,000,000, while the high figures of imports along the border towns, such as Heiho, Tungkiang, Hulin and Meishan, have not been counted. In the regions along the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Russians have also dumped large quantities of goods through the railway and efforts have been made to form co-operative societies to control the business there. The Chinese merchants have begun to feel the burden of economic oppression due to the destruction of the financial and economic equilibrium by the Soviets. Further concern has been caused to the merchants in the Lower Sungari, as the Russians have recently succeeded in purchasing a large quantity of foodstuffs in the region. Despite the petition of the local merchants there to stop the invasion importation of the Russian goods, no definite steps has been decided by the provincial authorities.

According to latest information received from the police station in Suifenho, the Soviet authorities have recently established several National Trading Bureaus in the districts along the Manchurian border, for the obvious purpose of assisting in the dumping of their goods.

Anxiety is widespread in Northern Manchurian business circles that should the present economic trend continue for another two years, all the trading enterprises in that district may fall into the control of the Soviet and a Russian commercial monopoly may be inaugurated, thus ruining the Chinese merchants. In order to forestall the move of the Soviets, the dispatch concludes that the authorities there have ordered the various organizations in the trading districts to compile reliable statistics concering the Soviet total imports and as soon as a detailed report is available, it will be submitted to the National Government for adoption of counter-measures to deal with the Soviet dumping scheme.

Second of New Dollar Liners Will Sail from New York Oct. 15

The second of the new Dollar Line's $8,000,000 boats, the s.s. *President Coolidge*, left Newport News Shipyard on her trial trip, September 11, and after having been put through her paces for two days returned to the Yards for final touches before being turned over to the company. She is due to leave New York October 15 for the voyage to the Far East.

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How Britain Will Meet Its Deficit

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented the budget of the new Coalition Government in the House of Commons September 10. Mr. Snowden pointed out that it would be necessary to raise £39,000,000 this year by increased taxation; next year, £80,000,000. He estimated the budget deficit at £74,700,000 this year: next year, £170,000,000. Mr. Snowden said that in addition to drastic economies there must be sacrifices by all classes. The budget as proposed and later approved by Parliament, provides among other things for a ten per cent reduction in the "dole," reductions in salaries from 10 to 20 per cent for various officials, including judges and cabinet ministers, decrease of defense forces and of police, a reduction of £7,800,000 in the Road Fund, and drastic additions to taxes, among the more important being the following: Income tax rate increased by 6 pence in the pound, making the basic rate 25 per cent, and increased taxes on petrol, beer, tobacco, entertainments, etc.

Discussing the British financial situation, the United States Department of Commerce in its weekly review of September 9 stated that the establishment of the recent credit of $400,000,000 granted to Great Britain by American and French bankers and the announcement of the British National Government's intention to balance its Budget have revived confidence to some extent, but no basic change has occurred in the British situation.

In the meantime the political pot is boiling in Britain. The *Daily Herald* predicts that a national election will take place middle of October.

Wage Cuts Cause Serious Unrest in British Navy

There has been a serious reaction in the British Navy owing to the reduction of pay of sailors under the new budget scheme. At Inver Gorden, Scotland, sailors began to sing the official Communist song, "Red Flag"; refusing to obey the orders of superiors, the men lay on the decks and refused to work.

H. M. S. *Malaya* and H. M. S. *Warspite*, which already had put out to sea for the maneuvers, were recalled. The entire Atlantic fleet of Great Britain is now anchored in Cromarty Firth and the ratings are being confined to their ships. The authorities are doing their utmost to cope with the situation in the navy which has resulted from the claim of the ratings that while their wages have been cut as high as 25 percent the salary reductions for officers range from only three percent to 10 percent.

Maintaining the Rupee—Huge Deficit in India

Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy of India, in the course of an address in the Legislature at Simla, September 14, referred to the unprecedented economic storm that was disturbing India along with the rest of the world. The Viceroy announced that the Government of India was determined to meet the situation adequately, while maintaining the principles of sound finance. He added: "Rumors that the British Government propose to meet difficulties by such methods as lowering the value of the country's currency are entirely unfounded."

The Indian Government's position was stated by Sir George Schuster, who said that if the Government reverted to a sixteen-pence ratio they would require to raise five crores of rupees (Rs.50,000,000) more revenue to meet their statutory obligations. The deficit was unofficially estimated at twelve crores of rupees (Rs.120,000,000), hence, it was impossible for the Government to revert to a ratio of sixteen-pence.

"I Never Used British Passport"—Chen

Eugene Chen, in a telegram from Canton dated September 14 to the editor of *The Review*, again refers to the allegation made in an article by Edgar Snow that he (Chen) had used a British passport in Shameen. Mr. Chen says: "My main objection attaches to his statement that I used a British passport to secure shelter in Shameen. I have stated that I have never registered as a British subject in China, no have I ever used a British passport in this country. In view of this categorical denial, I cannot agree with Mr. Snow's implied suggestion that it would be legitimate for me to use a British passport even 'to avoid being killed or imprisoned', by my political opponents in China. I am not in the habit of basing my conduct on 'what dozens of other politicians' might do in similar circumstances."

Detroit Motor Boat Race Evokes Much Criticism

An American contestant won the Harmsworth motor boat race at Detroit, Michigan, on Labor Day, September 7, and the day following, under conditions which have evoked a storm of criticism both in American and British sporting circles against Gar Wood, who competed in his boat Miss America IX. In the first heat, as alleged in a *Reuter* telegram, Gar Wood tricked the British contestant Kaye Don into starting ahead of time, both being disqualified. This left the way open for Gar Wood's brother to win the race for America by merely completing the run over the course in the third heat. In the second heat Kaye Don's boat turned turtle, but the occupants escaped injury. Wood complained that Don hed refused his request for a postponement of the start for forty-five minutes while he repaired a leaky tank. Wood said he had several times acquiesced when foreigners had made the same request to him. According to the *United Press* account Gar Wood claims that he did not purposely lead Kaye Don into starting ahead of time hut merely tried to make the British contestant ride in the wake of his boat.

Mongols Flee to Escape Soviet Tyranny

Reports having been received by the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee at Nanking that over one thousand Mongolian families have fled into north-west Ninghsia from Outer Mongolia to escape the intolerable tyranny of the Soviets, the Committee has telegraphed the chieftain of the Banner which controls the territory, that due protection be accorded and accommodation provided for these refugees instead of driving them back to Mongolia.

A special class for Mongolian and Tibetan students will be created in the National Central University at Nanking commencing this semester. Students for the new class will be enlisted in Mongolia and Tibet by the local authorities and given scholarships.

Reports of the secret removal of boundary stones along the Kirin-Siberian border at Tungning by agents of Soviet Russia have been received by the Kirin Provincial Government. The Kirin Provincial Authorities have instructed Chung Yueh, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for the North-east, to lodge a strong protest with the Soviet Authorities concerning the matter.

Thorburn Case Is Mentioned in House of Commons

The question of the disappearance of John Thorburn, the young Shanghai Briton who left Shanghai June 2, and was not heard from again, was again raised in the House of Commons September 10 by Sir Charles Cayzer, Conservative member for the City of Chester, who asked whether the additional inquiry ordered by General Chiang Kai-shek had brought to light any fresh information as to the fate or whereabouts of the missing Englishman.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Captain R. A. Eden, replied that the inquiry had not yet been completed. Sir Miles Lampson, he said, had pressed the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs for the report at the earliest moment and had made known his disappointment at the delay of the Chinese authorities in furnishing it.

Anti-Opium Conference to Convene at Hangchow November 1

The Chinese Anti-opium Conference, which will be attended by delegates from various civil organizations in different provinces in the country, is scheduled to be held on November 1 to 5, in the Provincial Kuomintang Party Headquarters of Chekiang in Hangchow, for the purpose of discussing appropriate measures to carry out an opium suppression campaign throughout the country.

It is learned that this proposal for the holding of the conference was adopted some time ago by the executive committee of the Chinese People's Anti-opium Association, and preparations for the conference are well under way.

It is also planned that during the sessions a stone tablet bearing the doctrine of Dr. Sun Yat-sen on rigid suppression of opium shall be erected in the Sixth Public Park just beside the West Lake to commemorate the occasion.

Chiang Kai-shek Backs Pacific Institute

Speaking at the headquarters of the Central Kuomintang, at Nanking, September 14, General Chiang Kai-shek bitterly scored certain Kuomintang branches in China which, he said, were strongly opposing the coming conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Hangchow.

General Chiang definitely announced that the Conference would be held next month in Hangchow upon the invitation of be National Government.

"I have learned", said President Chiang, "that some members of the Kuomintang bitterly oppose the coming Conference on the ground that it is the tool of Imperialistic Powers This is mere childishness. We have a wrong way of judging foreigners. Before the Boxer Rebellion Chinese viewed with contempt all foreigners; after the Boxer troubles Chinese viewed them with fear. While we should oppose those governments which have Imperialistic designs, we must co-operate with those governments and peoples who are friendly towards China.

"While the plan to hold the coming Conference in China was initiated by a number of Chinese Y.M.C.A. members, the actual invitations were sent out by the National Government."

"China Press" Celebrates Twentieth Anniversary

The China Press, Shanghai American daily newspaper, established in 1911 by Thomas F. Millard, celebrated its twentieth anniversary by issuing an exceedingly creditable special number consisting of 100 pages. Hollington K. Tong, the managing director, in a "Retrospect" stated that although the paper had been tossed alernatively from the Chinese to the Americans, from the Americans to the British, and from the British back to the Chinese, the object of its founders, namely to remove international misunderstanding and place before the nations of the world Chinese views and thoughts was either clung to tenaciously or remained dormant.

Articles were contributed by Thomas F. Millard, J. B. Powell and C. J. Laval, who had successively served as editors, and by many others, including Carl Crow, who was actively connected with the foundation of the paper. Contributors include Dr. H. H. Kung, P. W. Kuo, P. W. Tsou, Francis Zia, Dr. Herbert Chatley, Dr. J. Heng Liu, Wang Pei-chun, Chiang Kia-ngau, Dr. Hu Shih, Liu Shu-fan, M. T. Z. Tyau, and many others.

American Secretary of War Returning to U. S. on s. s. "Pres. Hoover"

Colonel Patrick J. Hurley, the American Secretary of War, who has been in the Philippines on an inspection tour, will return to the United States aboard the new Dollar line flagship, the s.s. *President Hoover*, sailing from Manila on September 26.

A *United Press* message from Manila states that it is expected that when Philippines independence agitation is renewed in the next session of Congress the Administration policies of President Hoover will be guided largely by the recommendations of Secretary Hurley.

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The CHINESE NATION

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Gandhi Demands Independence for India

The Indian Nationalist leader, Mahatma Gandhi, attended a meeting of the Federal Structure Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference in London for the first time September 14. The Committee had resumed its deliberations a week previously after an interval of seven months. Lord Sankey, the Lord Chancellor, presides over the Committee. Popular interest in the proceedings of the Committee was aroused by Gandhi's participation. Large crowds gathered to witness his arrival. He was carrying a flask of goat's milk. Gandhi, who was accompanied by the Indian poetess and orator, Mrs. Saronjini Naidu, motored from the East End to the West End—from a simple residence at Bow to the Palace of St. James, which he entered by the Press door. Gandhi sits on the immediate left of Lord Sankey.

Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, conferred with Gandhi at the Dorchester Hotel, late at night September 13. Gandhi wore his usual loin cloth, covered with a white shawl. No announcement was made as to the subject of the interview.

Gandhi was greeted by large crowds when he left the ship on which he had travelled from India, at Marseilles, and again by a huge throng when he landed at Folkestone in England. Passing the Customs at Marseilles he made the following declaration: "I am a poor mendicant; all my earthly possessions consist of six spinning wheels, some dishes, a can of goat's milk, six homespun loin cloths, one towel and my reputation, which cannot be worth much." Among Gandhi's constant companions is Miss Slade, a daughter of the late British Admiral Slade.

Speaking at the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee September 15, Gandhi said he did not minimize Britain's ability to hold India in subjection by the sword, but he had reflected as he was nearing England that if it was possible to convince the British Ministers that India was a valuable partner, to be held by a silken cord of love, the Congress would never think of repudiating a single claim or burden it should justly discharge. He declared that Premier MacDonald's statement of British policy fell far short of the demands of the Indian Congress, whose goal of absolute independence, he affirmed, remained intact. The Congress, he continued, was not intent upon complete independence in order to parade before the universe that they had severed all connection with the British people. The mandate of the Congress contemplated a partnership as between two absolute peoples.

Sentences of Death at Lahore

A Labore telegram September 9 stated that three more of the prisoners concerned with the attempt to assassinate the Governor of the Punjab, Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, on December 23 last year, have been sentenced to death as conspirators with and abettors of the man who actually fired the shots, who was executed in June. A police sub-inspector was killed in the affray.

A Poona telegram of September 9 stated that Gogat, the Fergusson College student who attempted to assassinate Sir Ernest Hotson, the Acting Governor of Bombay, last July, has been sentenced to eight years rigorous imprisonment,

Sir Stewart Pears, for over 33 years in the Indian Civil Service, met his death September 9 at Nathna Gali, in the Simla district, India, by falling over a precipice some 500 feet in height.

A more general use of coal produced by collieries owned and managed by Indians is being advocated by the National Congress of India whose Executive Committee recommends that all industrial concerns in India, particularly the textile mills, should follow that practice.

Lindbergh Postpones Flight to China

Colonel Charles Lindbergh officially informed the Foreign Office at Nanking that he plans to fly from Japan direct to Nanking on or about Sunday, September 20, the trip having been postponed for various reasons. He requested the Chinese Government to telegraph him information about the weather reports on the China coast, the wireless stations at Shanghai and Nanking, their wave-lengths and call signs, and various other matters likely to assist a safe journey. The call sign of the Lindbergh's wireless set in the aeroplane will be KHCAL. Elaborate preparations are being made to entertain Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh at Nanking.

No News of Allen and Moyle

The two American aviators Allen and Moyle, who started from Japan last week on a non-stop flight to Seattle, have not been heard of since their departure. The Japanese authorities have instructed the Hokkaido Government to conduct an extensive search for their plane all along the coast of the south-eastern provinces of Hokkaido as well as the Kuriles inclusive of the uninhabited islands.

The Australian aviator, Mr. Chichester, who was badly injured in the crash of his plane at Katsura in Japan recently and is now recuperating at Osaka has announced that he will present his plane to the town of Katsura as a token of his thanks for the hearty kindness extended to him by the townsfolk.

Noulens and Wife Deny Ownership of Seized Documents

A *Reuter* telegram from Nanking September 14 stated that both Noulens and his wife pleaded "Not Guity" to the charge of carrying on subversive activities against the Chinese Government, during their preliminary examination in the Model Prison by the Special Kuomintang Commission. The authorities found it impossible to obtain any information from Mrs. Noulens in regard to the daily habits, occupation and acquaintances of her husband. She invariably answered that she knew absolutely nothing about her husband's activities. Noulens denied that the documents seized by the Shanghai Municipal police were his property. He stated they belonged to a certain "Alex," a friend of his. Questioned about the identity and whereabouts of "Alex," Noulens stated that this man had left Shanghai for some place unknown to him. Noulens insisted that he was innocent but that he could do nothing if the Chinese Government was determined to convict him.

Chinese Government Bond Quotations

Issue	Open	High	Low	Close	last Close	Com- parison	Fluctu- ation	Transac- tions
18th Year Customs								
Sept.	50.80	50.80	47.90	48.60	50.70	Off	2.10	2.90 675,000
Oct.	48.40	48.40	48.40	48.40	—	—	—	10,000
Reorganization								
Sept.	51.60	51.60	47.70	50.00	51.30	Off	1.30	3.90 4,265,000
Oct.	50.40	50.45	47.10	48.85	50.25	„	1.40	3.35 1,465,000
Disbandment								
Sept.	72.60	72.70	68.40	70.40	72 50	Off	2.10	4.30 6,420,000
Oct.	73.60	73.60	69.15	70.85	73.30	„	2 45	4 45 3,175,000
19th Year Customs								
Sept.	68.90	68.90	65.10	67.10	68.40	Off	1.30	3.80 6,720,000
Oct.	67.40	67.40	63.60	66.30	67.35	„	1.05	3.80 1,085,000
19th Year Rehabilitation								
Sept.	67.50	67.50	63.30	65.70	67.35	Off	1.65	4.20 4,700,000
Oct.	66.20	66.20	62.20	64.55	66.00	„	1.45	4.00 1,670,000
20th Year Rolled Tobacco								
Sept.	62.00	62.10	57.20	60.50	61.80	Off	1.30	4.90 10,010,000
Oct.	61.30	61.30	55.90	59.50	61.00	„	1.50	5.40 2,775,000
20th Year Customs								
Sept.	64.80	65.15	60.30	63.70	64.45	Off	.75	4.85 21,450,000
Oct.	63.90	64.30	59.50	62.60	63.60	„	1.00	4.80 5,770,000
6% Consolidated								
Sept.	60.40	60.40	58.20	59.00	60.30	Off	1.30	2.20 550,000
Oct.	59.80	59 80	59.80	59.80	61.40	„	1.60	— 20.000
96 Millions Bonds								
Sept.	14.50	14.50	13.30	13.90	14.60	Off	.70	1.20 810,000
Oct.	14.60	14.60	14.00	14.20	—	—	.60	120,000
Consolidated Tax								
Sept.	65.90	66.20	60.30	63.75	65.55	Off	1.80	5.90 26,475,000
Oct.	65.00	65.10	59.90	63.15	64.50	„	1.35	5 20 9,845,000
Salt Revenue								
Sept.	66.40	66.40	60.50	63.80	64.40	Off	.60	5.90 16,410,000
Oct.	65.00	65.00	60.10	63.70	65.80	„	2.10	4.80 3,870,000

—S. S. Wong and Co., 102 Central Arcade, Shanghai

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Firm — Business Done 2,200,000 Shares
September 16

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. Sept. 14	Tues. Sept. 15
23½	11⅛	1.00	Adams Express	11¾	10⅞
182¾	97¼	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	97¼	97½
42¾	18⅜	2.00	Allis Chalmers	Mult.	19
129¾	86¼	4.00	American Can	86¼	86⅞
51¾	20⅝	—	American & Foreign Power	20⅝	20¼
31½	11	—	American & For. Power W.	11¼	11¼
58½	24⅜	2.00	American Smelting	26⅝	26
201¾	156½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	156¾	152⅝
132¾	102⅛	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	104¾	102½
80¾	38¼	3.00	American Waterworks	38¼	39⅞
43¼	18¾	1.50	Anaconda Copper	19⅞	19¾
87⅞	33⅝	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	33⅝	33⅞
70⅜	38¼	2.00	Bethlehem Steel	35½	35¾
76¼	47	*3.00	Borden Company	53⅝	53⅞
80¾	14½	1.00	Borg Warner	16⅜	15⅞
45⅜	17	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	17⅛	17⅛
131½	46¾	—	Case J. I.	46¾	47¼
54⅛	27½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	27½	27⅛
25¾	12½	1.00	Chrysler	17¼	17⅛
20¾	9¼	*.30	Cities Service, Co.	9¼	9
45⅝	20	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	22	22½
16⅝	5½	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	5½	5⅜
12	6⅞	.40	Commonwealth & Southern	6⅞	6⅝
2¾	1¼	—	" warr.	1¼	1¼
109⅝	82⅛	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	84⅞	83½
12	5	—	Continental Oil	7½	7⅝
86⅝	55⅜	*3.00	Corn Products	56¾	54⅜
5⅞	2⅛	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	2½	2⅝
78¾	61½	4.00	Drug Incorporated	68¼	68
107	71	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	73⅝	72⅞
185¾	118	*5.00	Eastman Kodak	123½	124¾
61	28¾	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	28¾	27⅛
88⅜	11⅝	2.50	Fox Film "A"	12¼	11⅛
54¾	35½	1.60	General Electric	35½	34⅜
56	43	3.00	General Foods	46⅞	46¼
48	30¾	3.00	General Motors	30¾	31
84⅛	39½	5.00	General Railway Signal	39½	38
38¾	14⅞	—	Gillette	14¾	14⅜
42½	21	2.50	Gold Dust	23	22¾
20⅞	8¼	—	Goodrich Rubber	9⅛	9
52¾	30⅝	3.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	34½	34¾
22⅝	10	1.00	Granby	10⅜	10⅛
62½	27¾	4.00	International Cement	Unq	27¾
4	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	1⅜	1⅜
60½	31	2.50	International Harvester	31	30⅜
20⅛	9½	.60	International Nickel	11	10⅝
38¾	18¾	2.00	International Tel. & Tel.	20½	20¼
80¾	40⅝	3.00	Johns Manville	43⅜	43
31½	14⅜	1.00	Kennecott	15	14⅝
27¾	11⅛	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	11⅛	11¾
91	60	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	61¾	61½
63½	36⅛	3.00	Loew's: Inc	46⅜	45⅛
21⅞	11⅜	—	Lorillard P Co. (com.)	15⅛	14⅝
19	8⅛	—	Ludlum Steel	9¼	9
29¼	15¾	—	Montgomery Ward	16	15⅝
40⅞	20	4.00	Nash Motors	21	20
14¾	6⅛	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	7	6⅞
132¼	60½	4.00	New York Central	60½	60
11	4⅜	—	North American Aviation	6	5⅞
54⅞	38	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	40½	40⅜
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	5⅞	5¾
50¼	19⅝	2.50	Paramount—Publix Corp	20	19¼
64	32½	3.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	32½	32⅝
8½	4⅞	.20	Pennroad Corporation	4⅞	4⅞
16⅝	4¾	—	Phillips Petroleum	7	6½
96	71⅝	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	71⅝	70¾
27½	12	—	Radio Corporation	16⅝	16¼
24½	11¼	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	13	12⅝
54½	40⅜	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	45¾	45⅛
63¼	40⅞	*2.50	Sears Roebuck	49¼	49½
10¼	4½	—	Shell Union	5⅛	4⅞
23⅜	10⅛	—	Simmons Company	13	Unq.
26½	13⅞	1.60	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	16⅝	16½
54½	36	2.00	Southern California Edison	39¼	38½
88⅜	53⅝	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	53⅝	53¼
53½	30⅝	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	35½	35⅞
36¼	18	2.00	Texas Corporation	21	21
55¾	29⅛	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	30¾	30⅝
18	5⅜	.40	Trans America	5⅝	5⅝
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	44⅜	44
205⅛	128½	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	128½	125½
38⅞	20	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	21⅞	21⅛
31	16⅛	.75	United Corporation	Unq.	18
37½	25⅜	1.20	United Gas Improvement	25½	25¼
20⅜	10⅛	—	U.S. Rubber	10¾	10⅜
152⅜	79⅝	4.00	U.S. Steel	79⅝	80⅞
76¾	22⅝	—	Vanadium	22⅝	22¾
20⅜	4¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	9¼	9
107¾	48¾	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	48¾	45¾
72⅝	54⅜	2.40	Woolworth	63⅝	61¾
*plus extras			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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American-Oriental Finance Co.'s Quotations

1930 High	1930 Low	1931 High	1931 Low	Div. $ Per Sh.	Stocks	Last Sale Mon. Sept. 14	Last Sale Tues. Sept. 15
156⅜	87½	109⅜	70¾	3.00	Air Reduction	72¾	73
69⅞	39¼	60	42	5.00	Amer. Sugar Refining	47½ B	48
75⅜	30½	45	23⅝	3.00	Canada Dry Ginger Ale	23⅝	24½
79¾	22	52	17	3.00	Catterpillar Tractor	17	17
71⅝	43½	62¾	40⅜	2.50	Continental Can	44¾	45¼
33	7⅛	18	5⅞	—	Coty, Inc.	5⅞	5
24⅞	10	23	14⅞	1.00	Diamond Match	17	16½
114⅞	33	74⅜	34⅛	6.00	Elec. Auto Lite Co.	36	36
103½	34⅜	60¾	30⅛	1.00	Elec. Power & Light	31¾	31¾
		7	5⅝	0.222†	F'damental Trust "A"	5⅝	5⅝
		7¼	5⅞	0.30†	F'damental Trust "B"	5⅞	5⅞
111⅞	58⅛	73⅛	52¼	4.00	Gen. Amer. Tank Car	52¼	51¼
58¾	10	16¼	7	—	Int. Printing Ink	10 B	10
88½	33⅝	43⅞	21½	3.00	Mack Trucks	24	22¾ x D
93	68⅝	83¾	46¾	2.80	Nat'l Biscuit	46¾	46⅜
83½	27	39¾	18⅞	—	Nat'l Cash Register	22⅛	22½
62	35	50¾	26¾	2.60	Nat'l Dairy Products	29½	29¼
132⅞	57¼	90¼	56¾	10% S	North American Co.	58⅛	57½
128¾	118⅛	58½	29⅝	2 50	Otis Elevator	29⅝	30⅛
122⅜	38¾	65¼	38⅝	5.00	Safeway Stores	55½	53⅞
105	46½	67¾	48¼	4.00	United Fruit	49½	48⅝
75½	25	36¾	12	1.00	U. S. Realty & Imp.	12	12

† — Interim Div.—6 months
XD— Ex. div.
B — Bid
S — Stock div.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 9th September, 1931.

The market this week has been slightly strengthened here by some speculative sales caused by fresh attempts to revive interest in silver discussion abroad. The position of the speculators at the present time is estimated to be about square.

The Chinese Government is reported to have arranged to purchase 450,000 tons of wheat from the U.S.A. for use solely in Famine Relief, on a long term credit at 4½% p a.

This week has seen the assembly of a Coalition Government in Great Britain for the main purpose of imposing legislation to balance a deficit in the National Budget of £120 million.

Silver:—Opened on the 3rd inst. at 12 1/16d. spot and forward and New York G. $ 0.27 1/2 and closes today at 12 1/16d. and G. $ 0.27 1/8.

China has both bought and sold: India has been a small buyer and America has sold.

Exchange:—The T/T official on London on the 3rd inst. was 1/2 1/2d; raised on the 7th inst. to 1/2 5/16d. at which it now remains.

The market opened on the 3rd inst with sellers of T/T at 1/2 11/16d. G. $ 29 1/4, and Yen 166. After a quiet day rates at the close were steadier at 1/2 3/4d. G. $ 29 1/8 and Yen 165 1/2, 4 m/st Cr. 1/3 3/16d. and G. $ 30 1/2. Gold Bars declined from 784.50 to close at 774.60.

On the 4th inst. opened steady at the closing rates of the previous day and remained thus until the close, with hardly any business taking place.

On the 5th inst. the same conditions prevailed until speculators came in to sell, and a firmer tone developed. At the close 1/2 11/16d. G. $ 30 and Yen 164 1/2 were freely obtainable: Gold Bars commenced at 777.50 and closed at 770.20.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 74,624,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,806,000
Chineese and Mexican Dollars $ 180,860,000 an increase of $ 600,000
Estimated value Tls. 204,843,000 as against Tls. 221,482,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Aug.	Thursday Sept. 3	Friday Sept. 4	Saturday Sept. 5	Monday Sept. 7	Tuesday Sept. 8	Wed. Sept. 9
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T on London	1/2.540	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	1/2 5/16	1/2 5/16	1/2 5/16
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	1/2 5/16	1/2 5/16	1/2 5/16
4 m/s ,,	—	1/2 9/16	1/2 9/16	1/2 9/16	1/2 11/16	1/2 11/16	1/2 11/16
T/T on India	81.670	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/2
T/T on France	750.440	749	748 1/2	748 1/2	755	755	755
T/T on N.Y.	29.440	29 3/8	29 3/8	29 3/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8
T/T on Demand		29 3/8	29 3/8	29 3/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		124	123 1/2	123 1/2	125	125	125
T/T on H'kong	80.352	80 1/16 nom.	80 3/16 nom.	80 1/4 nom.	80 1/4 nom.	80 1/4 nom.	80 1/4 nom.
T/T on Japan	168.000	168 1/4	168 1/4	168 1/4	167	167	167
T/T on Batavia	72 940	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/4
T/T on Straits	190 850	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	190	190	190
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. & D/A	1/3.415	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/3 1/2	1/3 1/2	1/3 1/2	1/3 5/8	1/3 5/8	1/3 5/8
6m/s ,, B/L Cred & D/A	1/3 665	1/3 5/8	1/3 5/8	1/3 5/8	1/3 3/4	1/3 3/4	1/3 3/4
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	797.800	795	795	795	800	800	800
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	31.190	31 1/8	31 1/8	31 1/8	31 3/8	31 3/8	31 3/8
4m/s ,, Docs	—	31 3/8	31 3/8	31 3/8	31 5/8	31 5/8	31 5/8

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept 7	Sept. 8	Sept. 26
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	12 1/16	12 7/8	12 7/8	12 1/16	13	12 1/16
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$.27 1/2	G.$ 27 5/8	G.$.27 5/8	G.$.27 3/4	Holiday	G.$ 27 5/8
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 774.00	Tls. 776.00	Tls. 770.00	Tls. 771.0	Tls. 773.00	Tls. 757.0
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	Tls. 72.5	Tls. 72.5	Tls. 72.5	Tls. 72.5 1/8	Tls. 72.5 1/8	Tls. 72.5 1/8
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London on Paris	T/T 123.94
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.85 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 5/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/4
,, ,, 4 ,,	4 1/4 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 11 1/16
,, ,, 6 ,,	4 1/16 %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 3/8

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

September 10, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	74¼	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	100	5.00
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	64⅜	9.65
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	104¼	4.76
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	24½	—
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	75	8.59
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	99½	6.04
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	63⅛	10.69
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	62¼	—
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	81¼	7.47
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	105⅜	6 03
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	100	7.00
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	21⅝	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	106¼	5.95
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.. ..	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	92	6.12
Oriental Development Co..	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	93¼	6.01
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	106	6.53
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	65	—
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	67¼	8.70
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	11½	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	58⅞	11.00
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	56	—
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	55	—
Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	99⅜	6.66
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	81	7.82
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	100	7.00
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	38	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	21⅛	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	38⅝	—
Belgian National Rway. Peptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Amn. Shares)	79	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	35⅛	—
Socony-Vacuum Co ..	Common Stock	17⅞	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	24¼	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	62	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	7	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	10	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	34	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	75½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	65½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	63½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	43	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	43½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	77	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	23½	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	19	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

OREGON July 16.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Bristles, Assorted	*Pls.*	100

LOS IEBANK, July 16.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 7,915	*Pls.* 28,064

PLEASANTVILLE, July 17

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	226
Grease Lubsicating Mineral	,,	65
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	30
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	132
Enamels	*Galls.*	48
Lacquer	,,	114
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	62,167
Paints	,,	60
Timber:		
Pilings	*Sup ft.*	107,899
Softwood, Merchantable	,,	92,166

HANOVER, July 18.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ...	*Bls.* 800	*Pls.* 2,800
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets	,,	1,512
Steel, Bamboo	,,	1,188
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets	,,	5,498
Asphalt	,,	9,422
Grease Lubricating, Mineral	,,	85
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	91
Wax, Paraffin	,,	232
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	*Galls.*	74,720
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	86,654
Machinery	*G. Units.*	13,893

TATSUNO MARU, July 18.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green, Gunpowder, Ningpo etc.	*Pls.*	84
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow	,,	100
Antimony, Crude	*Pls.*	420
Brassware	,,	106
Nutgalls	,,	504
Wool, Sheep's	,,	497

GOLDEN STAR, July 18.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America

Oil, Kerosene:		
American, in bulk...	*Galls.*	26,500
,, ,, Case...	,,	225,000
Gasolene, in Case	,,	200,000
,, ,, bulk.....	,,	26,500

PRESIDENT POLK, July 20.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America

Aluminium-foil	*Pls.*	13
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Screws	*Pls.*	649
Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* ...550	,, 1,954
Canned Fruits	,,	35
,, Awabi	,,	23
Leather, Sole	,,	15
,, Patent	,,	10
Lard, Substitute	,,	11
Oranges, Fresh.....	,,	578
Paper, Writing.....	,,	41
,, Printing (Woodfree)	,,	31
Petrolatum	,,	318
Pitch	,,	8
Ink, Printing	,,	70
Milk Sugar	,,	84
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	1
Motor-cycles	,,	2
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	85
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	188
Machines, Sewing	,,	10
Files	*Doz.*	1,240
Hats, Felt.....	,,	20
Machinery, and Parts of	*G. U.*	26,544

LYCAON, July 21.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars, ...	*Pcs.*	7
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars.....	,,	415
Rubber Tires, Solid:		
For Motor-cars.....	,,	4
Rubber Inner Tuber:		
For Motor-cars.....	,,	358
Waterproof cloth, Rubbered	*Yds.*	477
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipes	*Pls.*	550
Pipe Fittings.....	,,	23
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	1,118
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	87
Pipe Fittings.....	,,	24
Wire Shorts	,,	768
Expanded Metal.....	,,	375
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	15
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	420
,, Silicate of	,,	163
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,	5,205
,, Scraps.....	,,	395
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	34,872
Cigarettes.....	*Mille*	200
Machinery, and Parts of	*G. U.*	30,080

EMPRESS OF ASIA, July 21.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S. S. Co. Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Flannel, Grey ...	*Pcs.*	4,000
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars.....	,,	20
Motor-cars	,,	11
Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	809
Machinery, and Parts of	*G. U.*	9,266

TAKETOYO MARU, July 21.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Tobacco, Leaf	*Pls*	20,523

TAIPANG July 22.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo etc.	*Pls.*	234
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Shanghai	*Bls* 110	*Pls.* 110.45
Bristles, Assorted	,,	168
Egg Yolk, Liquid.....	,,	417
Feathers, Goose	,,	43
Oil, Camphor	,,	24
Skins, Goat, Untanned...	,,	883

SHINYO MARU, July 23.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black other kinds, Kiukiang	*Pls.*	106
,, Green Gunpowder, Ningpo.....	,,	310
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	1,000
,, Weasel, ,, ...	,,	10,428

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, July 24

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Canned Fruits	*Pls.*	90

FERNWOOD, July 24.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 8,465	*Pls.* 30,149
Carbon Black	,,	738
Gum Resin	,,	471
Wax, Paraffin	,,	421

GULDBORG, July 24.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Clear	*Sup. ft.*	34,273
Merchantable	,,	312,269
Ordinary, Sawn ...	,,	4,221,619

PRESIDENT GRANT, July 25.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 3,200	*Pls.* 8,908
Aluminium Sheets	,,	36
Canned Asparagus.....	,,	13
,, Fruits	,,	21
Cheese	,,	7
Coffee	,,	8
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	19
Hides, Cow	,,	192
Lead, Red	,,	41
Milk, Condensed	,,	19
,, Powder	,,	19
Oranges, Fresh.....	,,	43
Pitch	,,	624
Saccharine	,,	300
Soda Ash	,,	840
Ultramarine	,,	12
Paints	*Galls.*	2,595
Lemons, Fresh.....	*Pcs.*	119,400
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	1
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars & Trucks	,,	309
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars & Trucks	,,	475
Victrolas	,,	210
Motor-cars, and Trucks, Parts of	*G. Units*	12,972
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	*Hk. Tls.*	936,871

JAVANESE PRINCE, July 29.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Raw ...	*Bls.* 800	*Pls.* 2,886
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Tubes	,,	240
Pipe Fittings.....	,,	15
Wire Shorts	,,	874
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Nails, Wire	,,	23
Pipe Fittings.....	,,	13
Tubes	,,	563
Tinned Plates Plain...	,,	1,712
Borax, Crude or Refined	,,	164
Soap, Household	,,	15
Soda, Bicarbonate of.....	,,	420
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	6
,, Leaf	,,	3,172
Wax, Paraffings	,,	129
Cigarettes	*Mille*	400
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	9,853
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	5
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars.....	,,	44
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars.....	,,	44
Automobiles, Parts of	*G. Units*	1,293

PRESIDENT JEFEERSON, July 29.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Copper Ingots	*Pls.*	840
Canned Fruits	,,	14
Cheese	,,	16
Hams	,,	47
Ink, Printing	,,	11
Milk, Evaporated.....	,,	168
Cotton Singlets.....	*Doz.*	55
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	4
Motor-trucks	*Pcs.*	10
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars and Trucks	,,	32
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn ...	*Sup. ft.*	519,652
Merchantable.....	,,	133,218

GREYSTOKE CASTLE, July 30.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 950	*Pls.* 3,421
Brass Wire	,,	22
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	2,180
,, ,, Strips..	,,	84
Steel, Structural	*Pls.*	360
Zinc Plates	,,	14
Flour, Corn	,,	8
Ink, Printing	,,	5
Starch	,,	910
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,383
Wax Paraffin	,,	2,929
Baking Powder.....	*Doz.*	370
Oil Kerosene in bulk	*Galls*	31,500
Turpentine, Vegetble ...	,,	307
Machines, Sewing.....	*Pcs.*	301
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Truck	,,	400
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of	*G. Units*	5,959

PRESIDENT ADAMS, August 4.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America,

Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature:		
White, Wuhu	*Bls.* 3	*Pls.* 2.40
Rhubarb	,,	50

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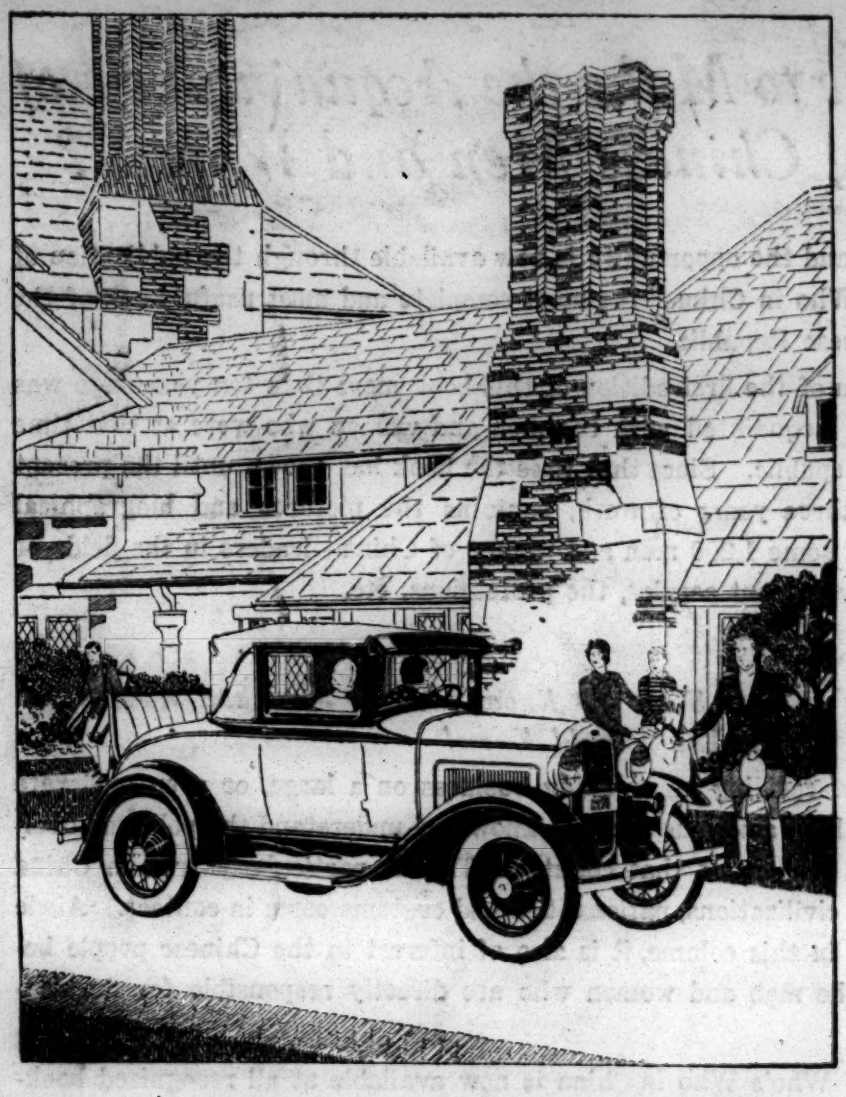

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